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SATURDAY NIGHT

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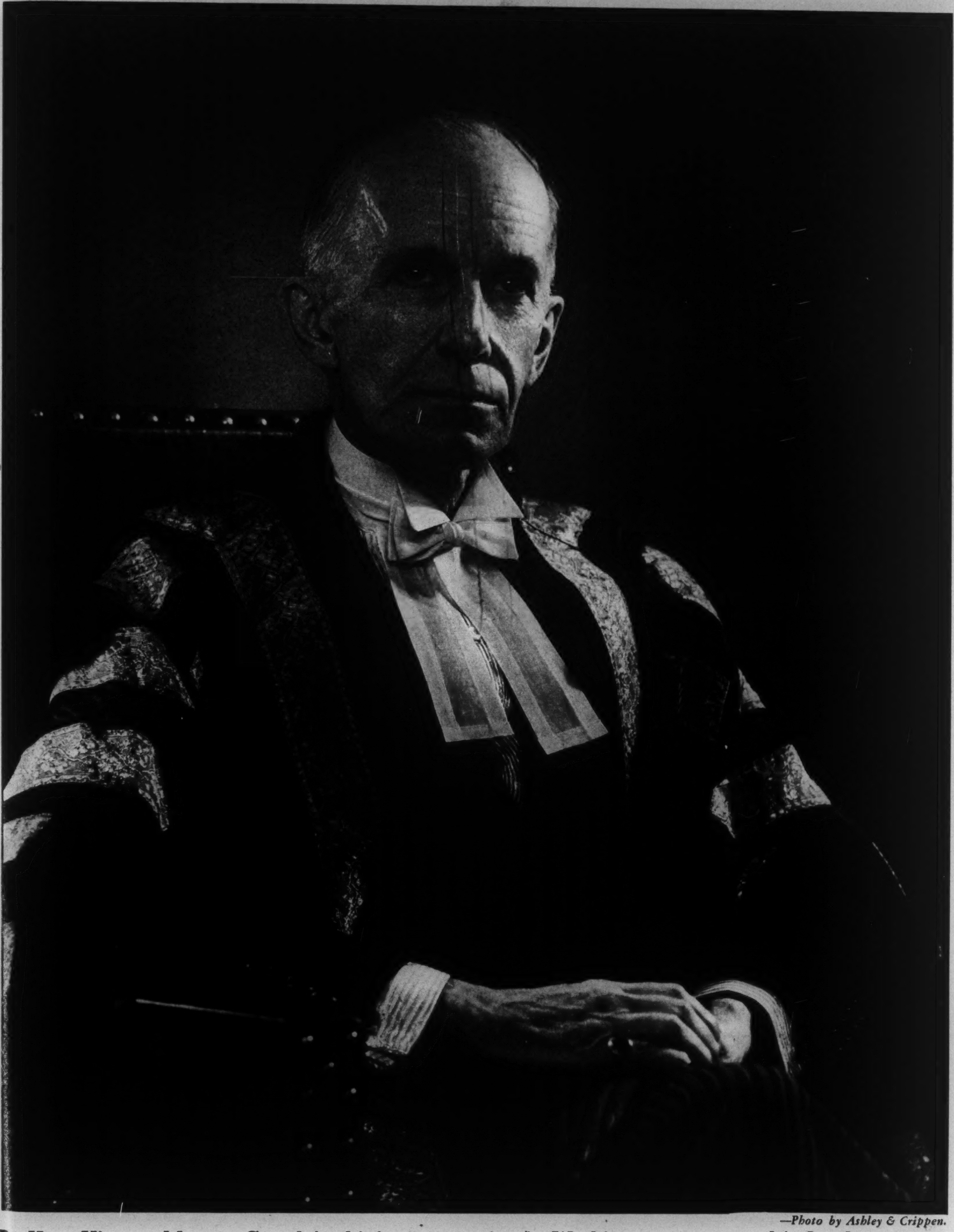

—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Canada's chief representative in Washington 1926-30 and in London 1935-46, rounds out a career of service to his fellow-Canadians by becoming Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Our Dollar And Mr. Drew

WE live in a mad world, so we were not disposed to disagree when Mr. Drew said that Ottawa's new control program was "economic lunacy"; but when we saw his own suggestion we decided that, if there is any lunacy about, Ottawa has no monopoly of it.

Mr. Drew's plan, about which the Prog.-Con. headquarters has been silent, is to give our dollar its "true value" in terms of U.S. dollars. We gather that the "true value" is a level at which none of the new import controls would be needed.

In comparing Drew's plan with Ottawa's we must keep in mind what either of them would be expected to do: it should quickly stop the drain of our U.S. reserves; and it should, over a period of two or three years, so change Canadian imports, exports and production that we should be earning all the U.S. dollars we reasonably could.

Ottawa's policy is to put on a group of temporary and admittedly irksome controls to stop, largely if not entirely, the drain of reserves. The important point about these controls is that they are selective; imports of basic necessaries are left untouched while restrictions are put on imports of luxuries or of goods that can be produced in adequate if not ample amounts in Canada.

Later on the restrictions can be eased and ultimately taken off as other parts of the program begin to work: as Mr. Howe arranges for shifts in Canadian imports, exports and production; as Marshall Plan money is spent in Canada; and as our British and European customers buy more from us for cash and less on credit. Parts of this program may bog down in red tape and be abandoned for this or other reasons, but at least it makes sense in terms of the purposes it is to serve.

Mr. Drew's Plan

MR. Drew's plan, to give our dollar its "true value" in terms of U.S. dollars, does not make sense. In order to examine it we must have some idea of this "true value". Mr. Drew has not told us, so we must guess for ourselves. The question really is, how high would the price of U.S. dollars, and therefore of U.S. goods, have to go before we Canadians would cut down our U.S. purchases into line with our U.S. earnings?

Taking everything into consideration we probably need to cut purchases to the extent of at least $400 million a year; our recent losses of reserves have actually been about double that rate. Imports from U.S.A. have been coming in at a rate of about $2,000 million a year, but half of them are things we must have, come hell or high prices, such as coal and oil and certain materials and equipment, so our economies must come almost entirely out of the remaining $1,000 million. Out of every ten dollars' worth of these goods we must stop buying four dollars' worth.

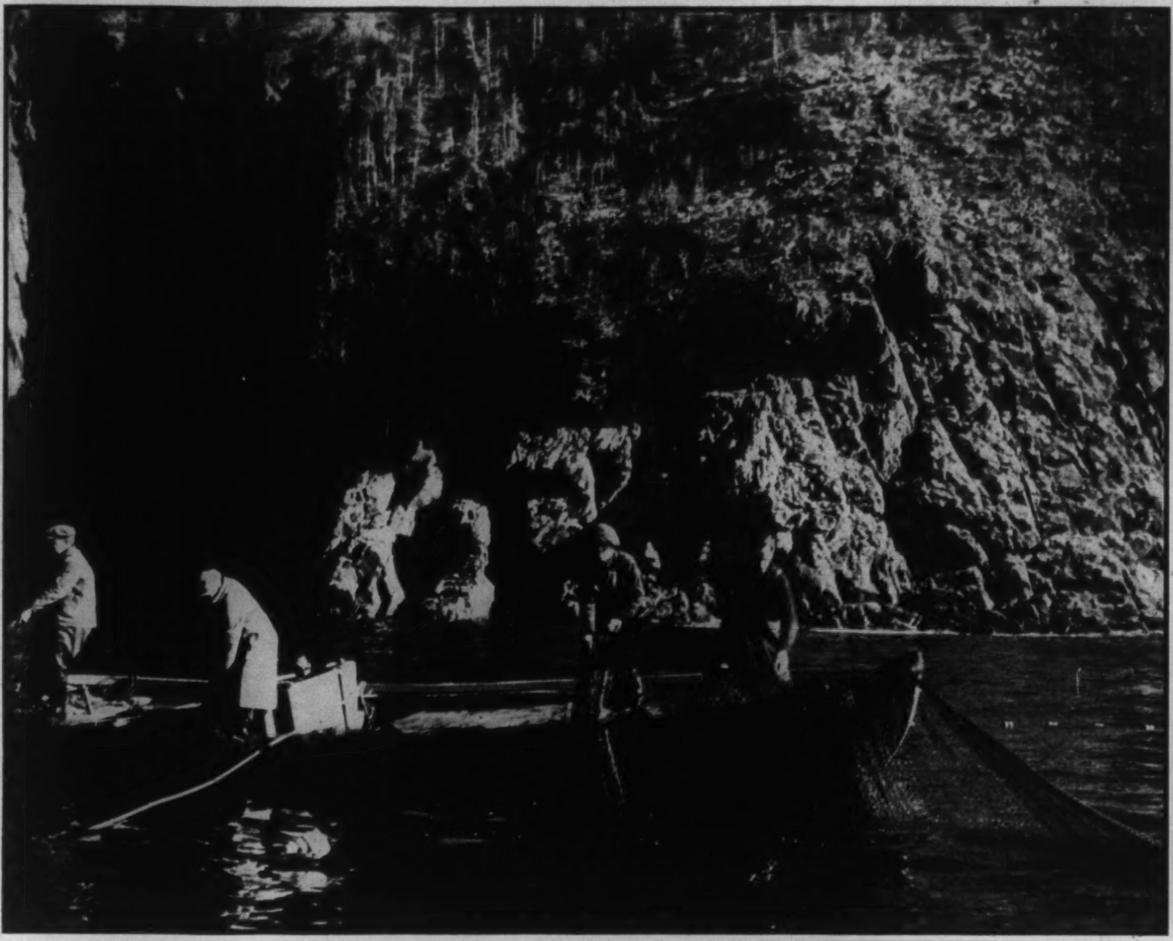
A 50 per cent rise in the cost of getting these goods might do the trick: if the price of the U.S. dollar, in terms of the Canadian, went up to $1.50. This would mean, conversely, that our dollar would be worth 66 2/3 cents in the United States.

The price of everything we bought from abroad would, of course, be affected; this is just where Mr. Drew's plan differs from the Ottawa plan. Under his plan, the prices of *all* our imports, necessaries and luxuries alike, would rise by something like 50 per cent. Under Ottawa's selective plan some goods are arbitrarily kept out while others come in freely; under Mr. Drew's everything coming into the country is made a good deal more expensive.

Our housewives and our white collar workers and many other groups in the community are already suffering severely from

(Continued on Page Five)

Newfoundland's Greatest Asset Is Her People



1 Under the sheer cliffs that guard Newfoundland's coastline, fishermen bring in their nets and their catch of cod—main item of island's fisheries. Humbermouth (below) has . . .

2 . . . one of the prettiest locations of the island and it is also at the entrance to the salmon fishing grounds. Snow on the hills in background will remain till next June.

3 Nestled into a curve of the rocky coastline, the town of Brigus on Conception Bay, like many of Newfoundland's coastal towns, is in complete contrast to West Coast farmlands.

4 Oil for the outports—and provisions that must last 10 to 14 days until boat calls again—are loaded on the "Clyde" at Lewisport.

Story and Pictures by Adelaide Leitch and Melba Lent

BECAUSE Newfoundland may soon become a part of the Dominion of Canada, her 300,000 people scattered along her rocky shores and through her 120,000 square miles of wilds are beginning to exhibit signs of self-consciousness. To the Canadian visitor they display a quickened interest in what Canadians think of them and their way of life.

Maligned by servicemen who saw only the dreary houses on Water Street, St. John's, praised by others who remember the hospitality, Newfoundland has a side to her personality that is utterly charming, with her open fireplaces, her tiny flower gardens where people say no flowers grow, and her 450 years of history that go back to the 15th century and an entry in the privy purse expenses of Henry VII — "August 10th, 1497. To hym that found the new isle, £10."

The navy ships that once crowded the harbor of St. John's have gone. Portuguese and Spanish ships put in to St. John's regularly, slim, beautiful ships bound on the peaceful mission of buying bait and supplies before heading for the Grand Banks. You find the tough, adventurous sealing ships in the harbor, getting ready for the spring trip, sometimes a whaler, cheek by jowl with the fishing boats that are back at their peacetime fishing.

There are Canadians holding jobs in every part of the island, just as Newfoundlanders are scattered over every part of the world. You find a Canadian boy working in the hold of "The Sable," one of the sealers, a Canadian "boss" at the entrance to a mine, even a Canadian—a Torontonian, in fact—holding the job of city engineer in St. John's.

The scenery is varied, often magnificent, with its grandeur of rocks and the fir-clad valleys that feed the big lumber mills—breath-taking after the first glimpse of a sterile coastline as the boat pulls into Port aux Basques.

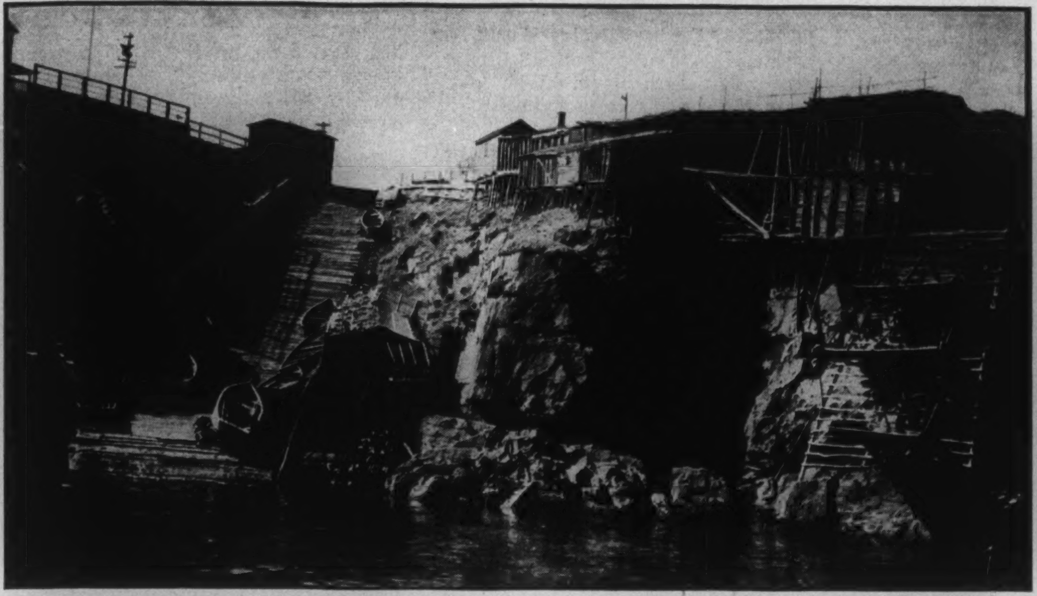
The fisheries, vitally important to Newfoundland commerce and most unglamorous to the fishermen themselves, hold romance for the visitor who has a chance to see a cod trap emptied on a day when the ocean is sapphire-blue beneath towering cliffs and a fresh, clean breeze sweeps in from the Atlantic.

The visitor finds fishing and farming closely allied on the island, with many fishermen-farmers in the outport villages. It is a shattering experience to finish a delicious meal of fried caplin and then saunter down to an outport dock and see piles of the same little silver fish being ladled into two-wheeled carts and hauled away as fertilizer for the pocket-handkerchief sized fields.

It is a country where the issuance of each new postage stamp has Newfoundlanders themselves queuing up at the wickets hours ahead of time, and philatelists the world over eagerly on the trail of the new issue. These stamps likely will sky-rocket in value if Newfoundland casts in her lot as a province of the Dominion.

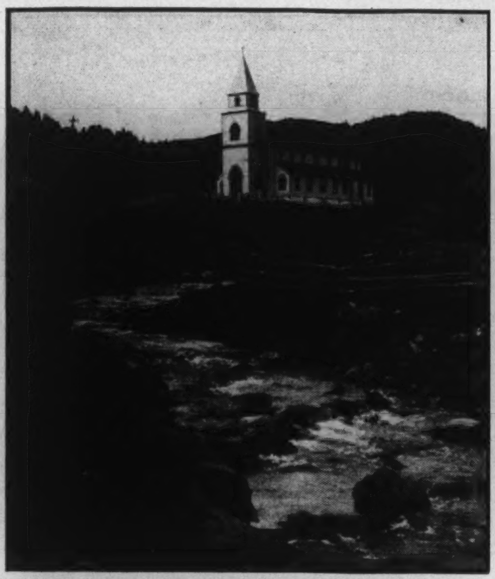
The visitor to Newfoundland remembers the soft water for washing, goats wandering peaceably along village streets, sheep with red coats on iron-rich Bell Island where the mines stretch out under the sea,

They Live Simply, Work Hard and Look Ahead

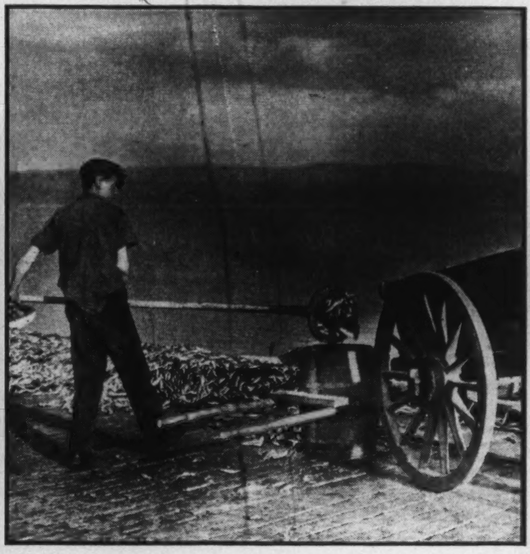


5 Although flimsy looking, "fish stages" at Pouch Cove on the eastern coast of Avalon Peninsula are built to withstand the heaviest buffeting of Atlantic gales. Fish . . .

6 . . . are landed at lowest stages, "pitched" from one to the other and finally spread to dry at top. Across valley, lumber pile at Grand Falls paper mill rears over trees.

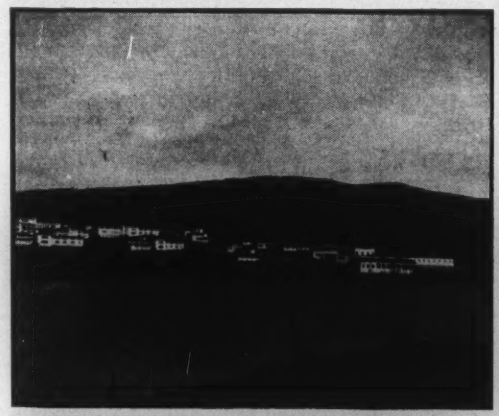


7 Typical of island scenery on the road to Portugal Cove. At . . .



8 . . . Springdale fresh caplin are taken from ocean in nets and carted to fields to . . .

9 . . . be used as fertilizer. Much to Newfoundlanders' surprise, visitors insist on eating them. At Cape St. Francis (above) fishing stages are cheek by jowl with farmlands.



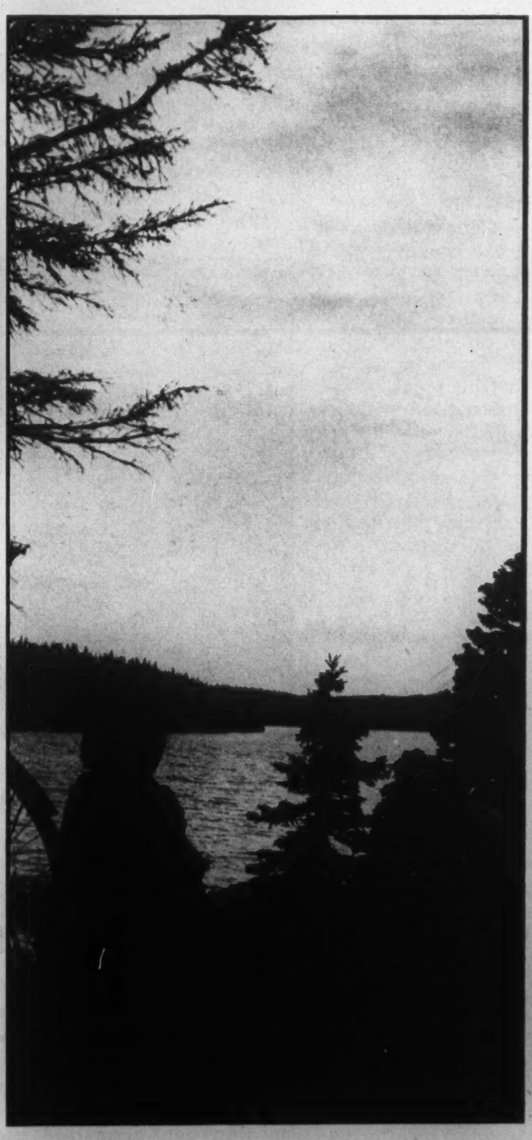
10 Skeleton staff now mans Fort Pepperrell leased to the U.S. for 99 years.

the wide assortment of dogs of indeterminate breed and the lack of many Newfoundland dogs in Newfoundland. He remembers, too, the boat and train connections that are not made, the complete disregard of the easy-going islander for schedules, the narrow-gauge railway on which it is suicidal to try to sleep in an upper bunk without a lasso to hold you in.

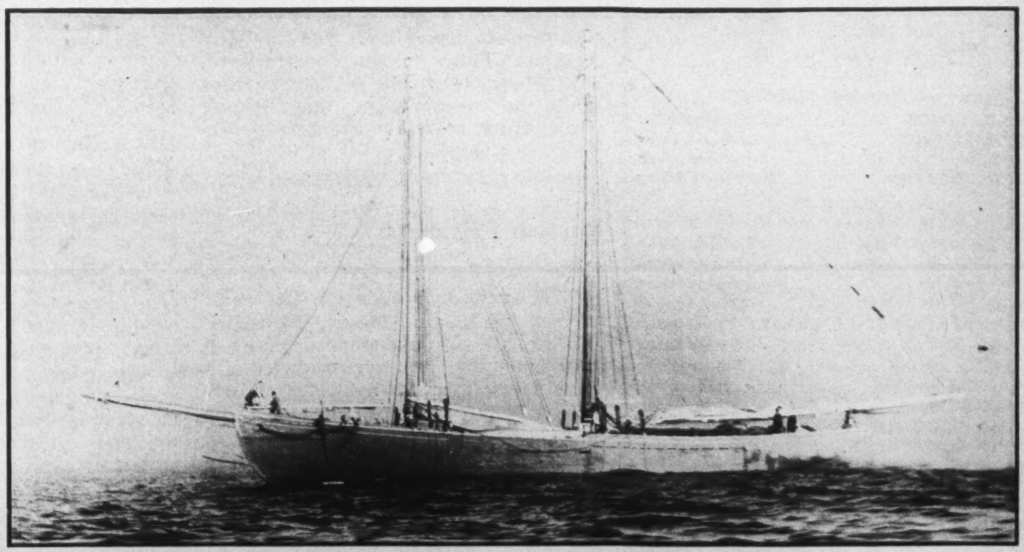
While food is high in the extreme, it is possible to dine on roast beef in the restaurants of St. John's for 65 cents. You may buy a fresh lobster sandwich and coffee for 40 cents.

The people are touchingly pleased when you like their country. They are a kind people, non-mercenary in their approach to the visitor, more willing to help than to capitalize. They can laugh at themselves, even at the joke about God making Newfoundland on Saturday afternoon after all His other work was done—and spending all day Sunday throwing rocks at it.

They know 'taint so!



11 Sunset over Windsor Lake . . . St. John's water supply . . . reminiscent of Muskoka.



12 Slipping through the water with uncanny speed, this Portuguese schooner goes to St. John's for bait before proceeding to the Grand Banks. At Brigus the afternoon sun . . .

13 . . . shining on the rocks gives a lonely aspect to the landscape. Winter is no more severe than in Canada, although transportation through snowdrifts is more difficult.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Famous Northwest Staging Route Was an All-Canadian Project

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN the article, "Let's Make a Province of Our Northwest" (S.N., Nov. 22), your obviously well-informed contributor, Mr. L. J. Rogers, includes in the projects, on which he says, "Uncle Sam spent a billion or so dollars", the Northwest Staging Route. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that this airway was from start to finish a purely Canadian project planned and executed by Canadians. It was early realized that the shortest and easiest route to Alaska and the Orient was through the Yukon. Actual planning of the route started in the early thirties.

In 1935 a survey to determine the most feasible route from the railways in Northern Alberta and British Columbia to Whitehorse was made by Mr. A. D. McLean, now Controller of Civil Aviation in the Department of Transport. His pilot on these flights was "Punch" Dickins, and Dr. Chas. Camsell accompanied the party on the greater part of the survey as guide and navigator as he was familiar with much of the country in which he had lived and travelled as a young man. The results of this survey showed that the route Northwest from Edmonton over the valleys of the Peace, Liard and Yukon Rivers provided not only the most direct route but the most favorable climatically and the one through the easiest terrain.

To prove its operational possibilities at all seasons a mail contract was then let. Two years continuous operation of this service proved that the recommendations based on the original survey were correct and in the spring of 1939 an appropriation was included in the Department of Transport estimates covering the cost of a detailed airway survey of the route. This was finished before the close of that year and an estimate was then made of the cost of constructing modern airports with radio aids to air navigation at Fort St. John, B.C., Fort Nelson, B.C., Watson Lake, Y.T., and Whitehorse, Y.T.

The Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence was appointed in August, 1940. Improved communication with Alaska was one of its first preoccupations and a recommendation was made to the Canadian Government that funds be made available for the immediate construction of the airway according to the plans of the Department of Transport. Funds were made available in February, 1941, and the route was built and opened for use by September 1 of that year in spite of the difficulties of transportation in these then remote areas. The staging route was available to reinforce the U.S. Air Forces in Alaska when the U.S. entered the war and was used as the route by which thousands of aircraft were ferried to Russia under Lend Lease.

Ottawa, Ont. J. A. WILSON

Fox-Hunting

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE writer of the letter "Tally-Ho!" (S. N., Nov. 22) has shown an amazing lack of knowledge concerning fox-hunting in Canada and the men and women who support it.

It would be pointless to construct a long defence of fox-hunting by quoting from sporting books and famed works of poetry. I would like to quote Lindsay Gordon's immortal lines:

"Yet, if we banish the chase
And out-root the stud,
Farewell to the Saxon race,
Good-bye to the Norman blood."

The sport, as practised in Ottawa, as well as in Canada at large, is not restricted to "old squires with Packards". While many persons of means enjoy the hunts, the farmers of the area hunted also participate on less expensive but frequently more able hunters.

In a day and age marked by the passing of gentility in manners and customs, fox-hunting perpetuates many desirable sporting instincts and rules of conduct which may well be carried forward into every day living.

I commend a day in the field with the Toronto and North York or the Eglinton Hunt to your correspondent. Then perhaps he will appreciate what the members of the Ottawa Valley Hunt seek to perpetuate in our sporting traditions.

Ottawa, Ont. LOGAN STEWART

Russian Prisoners

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

TWO articles by Watson Kirkconnell (S.N., Oct. 18 and Nov. 15) are so full of misinformation that they must not go uncontradicted. I have never known why Dr. Kirkconnell is so violently anti-Russian. He is entitled to his own views, but if he wants to pose as an authority, then he is obliged to maintain some standards of objectivity. And he fails to do so. I think he gives himself away when he ventures into a discussion of "forced labor camps" in the U.S.S.R., and the number of prisoners in them.

As a first point, it is no secret that persons convicted of an offence under the Soviet Criminal Code are put to work while serving their sentences, — just exactly as convicted persons are in other countries. The Soviet term for their places of confinement is "Correctional Labor Camp" which sounds no better or no worse than our penitentiary or reformatory. The Soviets have always placed great emphasis on efforts to reform criminals, efforts which have been attended with a great deal of success.

Frederick L. Schuman estimates that if in the U.S.S.R. arrests for crimes of violence and theft numbered 2 million each year, and if the number of persons serving long-term sentences was about 200,000, the result would be proportionate to conditions in the U.S. In March, 1931, Mr. Molotov, in speaking to the Supreme Soviet, described the projects on which the labor of prisoners was being used, and estimated the number so employed at 60,000. He described the working conditions in the camps and suggested that foreign correspondents and diplomats visit them. There are no up-to-date Soviet figures available that I know of.

However, it can be said quite bluntly that any estimates running into millions are the purest fiction and cannot be sustained by reliable evidence.

Toronto, Ont. F. W. PARK

Township Councils

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been a member of council for the town of Aurora for nine years, four of which I have held the position of mayor. It is difficult for me to understand your article suggesting that township councils should be abolished (S.N., Nov. 15).

Canada may be the most governed country in the world but not to any extent over-governed. In support of our federal, provincial, county, town and township bodies and school boards, I would like anyone to point to any other country with a better form of government.

There is only one way to change the government of this country and that is by the majority of the people being shown the advantage and eventual result of such change. I disagree with the statement that county council is not democratic. Any person who runs for the office of reeve or deputy-reeve is a member of county council and the number of deputy-reeves for each municipality is decided by the population of the municipality. Is that not representation by population?

The matter of township clerks and clerks' offices has received some criticism. The clerk's office in Aurora is doing a real service to the community and at a nominal cost. Besides collection of property taxes, the water rates, hydro rates, all licences, rents, etc. are collected here. This office also handles the vital statistics work, marriage licences and, during the war, issued the ration books. We must not overlook the services that such an office oversees—fire protection, operation of parks, the arena and the police department. These services are but a few in the life of any town or township.

Aurora, Ont. R. LINTON

Price of Wheat

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU paint a terrible picture of what will happen when the farmer gets what he wants (S. N., Oct. 18). Well, of the two evils choose the lesser. You suggest the reopening of the Grain Exchange as an essential to the restoration of "open marketing". It would be, but that would mean the return of wholesale speculation in the principal item of food. It would also mean raising the price over what the farmer would receive as well as the cost to those who could least afford it, while making men wealthy who never handled a pitch-fork.

You may remember long ago, but perhaps you don't, when the Grain Exchange was going full blast with buyers and sellers busy in the wheat pit at Lombard St. how the price bars were always lowered from Sept. to New Year because farmers crowded their deliveries into those months. Here is an example of how this worked once in the old days:

My thresherman threshed his own crop and shipped two carloads to Winnipeg at the end of Aug. for $1.40 a bushel. He then started on his rounds and got around to my place with his big, steam threshing outfit in Nov. I sold in Dec. and received 90 cents a bushel. Furthermore, mine was No. 1 Marquis wheat off new land, while his was mixed wheat from the land farmed for many years.

Selling on open market in those days was not only an unbusinesslike transaction; it was an absurdity for the producer. The tumbling prices in the fall were a regular thing. And they would return with open trading on the Grain Exchange. Bargains could easily be picked up in the fall and a nice profit made in the spring. This is possibly a reason for some people wanting the open market back.

The value of wheat as food remains nearly constant from year to year. Why should its value in money—its price—not have as few fluctuations as possible? Wheat pools were formed to keep the prices more uniform by spreading the selling throughout the year from Aug. to July.

To market successfully requires planning. It seems now as if international planning might also be in order with wheat selling in Canada for $2, in the U.S. for $3 and in Argentina for $5. Canadian wheat growers and their leaders deserve more credit for their generosity and their patience with present Canadian prices than your article would give them.

Vancouver, B.C. F. WHITE

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Passing Show

HAGGIS has been declared unfit for animals to eat by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Who ever suggested feeding it to animals?

•

Education, according to a Montreal City Councillor, is the best barrier against Communism. But we should still approve of it for other reasons even if it wasn't.

•

The law of supply and demand still operates even in Russia. Owing to the great increase in the birth-rate the baby bonus has been sharply reduced.

•

Russia accuses the United States of barring Soviet publications from Japan. Maybe they would be allowed in if American publications were allowed to enter Russia.

•

Bachelor's Button

A correspondent of the Montreal *Star* is particularly pleased about Mr. King's Order of Merit because "it carries with it no hereditary title". This seems almost an unnecessary precaution.

•

Courts have ruled that the Finance Minister cannot do as he pleases in assessing the income tax of a Canadian taxpayer. But neither can the taxpayer.

•

"Teeth Can Play Role in Successful Life", says a headline. Many a failure has said to himself, "I wonder what's biting her now?"

•

Mr. Zilliacus says that the Marshall Plan is a scheme to make Europe safe for Wall Street. Its alternative is the plan to make Europe safe for whatever street Marshal Stalin happens to live on, but unfortunately we don't know its name.

•

The film on the life of Valentino has been postponed again owing to casting difficulties. The only player who could perfectly impersonate the hero is dead.

•

The Legion of Decency demands that the title of the film "Forever Amber" be changed. If that is all the trouble why not call it "Amber Forever"?

•

When Ah Gets to Hebben

Under Russian administration each German in Saxony can expect to get a pair of shoes every thirty-three years. People living under an anti-God regime can't be all God's children.

•

We like this campaign to "Get Germany off the back of the American taxpayer" except for its slight lack of concern about where Germany is to go next.

•

We read in the *Labor Gazette* that "a deduction of ⅝ cents per ton is to be paid into the herring and pilchard welfare fund". Sounds as if their union was led by a red herring.

•

The Chicago *Tribune* has been tied up by a strike, and millions of Americans have been left with no idea what good causes they ought to oppose.

•

A Home With a Range

O give me a home where the plumbing is chrome,
Where the roof has been properly made;
Where never is heard from the fam'ly a word
Of the mortgage, and how much I paid.

J. E. P.

•

Lucy says that with three sessions a day Parliament ought to be able to prepare a nice Christmas present for the Canadian people, but the chances are it will only cook up a few more taxes.

—Photo by Paul Chorach

Harold E. Winch, 40-year-old C.C.F. chief in British Columbia, is being closely watched by political observers in that province because of the growing strain in the relationship between Liberals and Conservatives who make up its coalition government. An electrician by trade and largely self-educated, he was brought to Canada in 1910 from Essex, England. He has a shrewd idea of the value of drama in politics — an opponent once told him he should have gone on the stage, and is a tireless worker—he has stayed up all night to assimilate all the details of a Government report. See the story on pages 30 and 31.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

rising prices. What would happen to them, and what would happen to the whole labor situation, under Mr. Drew's plan we leave to the imagination of our readers.

What About the Empire?

IS Mr. Drew so preoccupied with the United States that he has forgotten about the Empire and the rest of the world? In suggesting that our dollar should go to its "true level" of perhaps 66 2/3 per cent discount in the United States has he considered what that would do to our trade with other countries?

Our prices are still so low, at least in comparison with theirs, that practically all countries are having the greatest difficulty selling to us. Yet we need those imports; we must let England and France and other countries send us as much as they can, otherwise we shall have to go on selling most of our exports to them on credit. If we devalue our dollar in terms of their currencies (as we must if we devalue it in terms of U.S. dollars) their exporters will have to quote us proportionately lower prices in terms of their currencies in order to sell on the same basis in this market. And those exporters simply cannot afford to sell at those prices. Thus Mr. Drew's plan would penalize all imports, from other countries as well as U.S.A., regardless of essentiality and regardless of source.

It would also, at least after a time, encourage exports regardless of needs at home and regardless of destination. Yet what we want at present is not an over-all increase of exports, regardless of whether we get cash for them or have to sell on credit, but a diversion of exports from credit-countries to cash-countries. Once again, Mr. Drew's plan is of no help.

The simple fact is that, while our dollar may not be at its "true value" in terms of U.S. dollars, the British pound and the French franc and most other currencies are very much farther away from their "true values." These currencies are not nearly as much depreciated in terms of U.S. dollars as they should be on almost any basis of comparison.

All in all, Mr. Drew's plan seems likely to meet our immediate shortage of U.S. dollars in a way that will bring a maximum of political and social troubles with a minimum of basic adjustment to meet our long-run need in the postwar world.

Radio Courage

THE C.B.C. has decided to go in for what looks like a modest imitation of the famous B.B.C. Third Program, the success of which in the past year has greatly outrun expectations. This success does not prove that a similar venture would do equally well in Canada, and the C.B.C. is undoubtedly wise in limiting its own effort to three or four hours of one evening in the week. Wednesday evening after 7.30 E.S.T. will henceforth be devoted to programs that are to be stimulating and substantial and "at times more demanding on the attention of the listener".

This last-named quality is of the highest importance. It is the weakness of the great majority of radio programs that they are expressly designed so that they can be listened to by persons who are paying only a small amount of attention, or who dial in in the middle and are quite likely to dial out before the end. This very sharply limits the nature of the fare that can be offered. Nothing in the way of solid structure, build-up and climax can be attempted; each separate minute of the item must carry itself and be capable of standing on its own merits. True drama, in the sense of a clash of forces rising to a strong pitch and then resolving itself, is wholly impossible; the radio dramatist dare not assume that the listener who is hearing him now is the same person who was listening ten minutes ago, and he has to assume that nobody who is listening to him now will be listening thirty minutes from now.

It looks as if the Wednesday evening programs will be exempt from this limitation, and if their designers can make an effective use of their freedom some of these shows should be well worth a great deal more attention than the regular fare. The length of the new items is not stated, but obviously "Murder in the Cathedral" cannot be done in less than an hour. We hope that there will be enough "attentive" listeners to make the experiment a success, and anyhow we congratulate the C.B.C. on showing a good measure of courage.

PATIENT FISHERMAN *Copyright in All Countries*

A Liberal Leader

THE death of Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair makes it opportune to reconsider the oft-expressed opinion that he was too gentlemanly a person to be a successful leader of a provincial party in Ontario, and that it was for that reason that he was replaced by Mr. Mitchell Hepburn. The implication that a certain amount of crudity is necessary for success in Ontario politics has always seemed to us a little unjust to the electors of the province. Mr. Hepburn did better at the polls than Mr. Sinclair, not because he was less polite, but because he was less inhibited both in his utterances and in his policies. Before getting into power he was extremely and vocally sympathetic to even the most advanced wing of the labor movement. Professor McInnis in his new history of Canada remarks that Mr. Hepburn's reliance on the rural vote "was supplemented by a less overt alliance with Toronto mining interests, who wanted immunity from interference with their speculative activities." His cancellation of the power contracts earned a brief financial saving at the cost of a later power shortage from which the province is still suffering.

Mr. Sinclair was not the sort of man to make himself responsible for any of these political devices. But it is possible that if he had continued to lead the party it might have come into power not much later than it did, and have avoided the extreme depression into which it has fallen since its defeat. Certainly a more cautious and far-seeing leader — and Mr. Sinclair had both these qualities—would never have played into the hands of the Socialists by so recklessly antagonizing the rising new forces of organized labor. However, what is done is done, and those who did it must ask themselves whether the results were precisely what they anticipated.

The P.M. and the O.M.

NO HONOR could be more suited to both the achievements and the tastes of the Prime Minister of Canada than that of the Order of Merit which was conferred upon him last week. If the Order of the Garter enjoys the distinction of having "no damn merit about it", the Order of Merit enjoys the equally important distinction of having no (damned or otherwise) social exclusiveness. Its insignia could be, and for all we know have been, worn by the son of a Yorkshire coal miner as easily and as gracefully as by the grandson of a Canadian rebel. There are only twenty-four British members, plus a small but not limited number of foreigners. It is granted for achievement in the realms of the intellect, and we do not think it has ever been awarded to a brewery owner, a war contractor or a stock exchange speculator, or even a consolidator of industrial corporations. Its roll includes the names of Meredith, Hardy and Masefield.

Almost on the very day when Mr. King received his ribbon, there appeared a revised edition, with a new Introduction, of his "Industry and Humanity", a work which is almost thirty years old. Written at a time when the power of large-scale industrial corporations was at its maximum and represented a definite danger to society, it is now reissued at a time when the power of large-scale labor organizations is equally excessive and almost equally dangerous; and because its thesis is that an excess of power on either side of the Labor-Management relationship calls for redress by the Community, it is just as applicable to the present situation as to the previous one.

Mr. King still believes that the Community can do its work of establishing a proper balance between the partners in Industry, by the method of public opinion; and goodness knows the appeal to public opinion has been loud enough and urgent by both labor and capital in all the recent disputes. But public opinion to be an effective force must be properly informed, and Mr. King's thesis involves that it should be properly informed *before* the appeal to force by way of strike or lockout. It is now customary with labor leaders to repudiate this idea, and to maintain that to rob strike action of its instantaneous character is to deprive the worker of his most effective weapon. But labor should take note of the fact that this position repudiates also the whole concept of the appeal to public opinion, and reduces the conflict to a sheer trial of force. A public opinion which is called in only after the blow has been struck is obviously not an opinion for which the striker of the blow has much respect

Income Tax Changes

OUR income tax is in a mess; the legislation, as a result of many amendments piled on top of each other year after year, is confused and confusing; the administration, in which something like ninety separate points have been left to the Minister's discretion, is irritating and often inconsistent. Income taxes on individuals and businesses are so heavy these days that practices and procedures which were quite acceptable ten years ago are now intolerable.

Just at the end of the last session of parliament the Minister of Finance brought in a new income tax bill designed to meet many of these criticisms. He said he wanted to get advice and assistance from all quarters and he hoped that there would be a lot of discussion throughout the country before the matter was debated at parliament's next meeting.

To help and guide discussion, inside and outside parliament, the Canadian Tax Foundation (83 St. Joseph Street, Toronto) is just bringing out a very useful brochure on the new bill. The brochure, which is free, should be read by everyone interested in the subject, including all members of parliament. The Foundation, established a year ago by the Canadian Bar Association and the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants, is to be congratulated on it.

The New Excise Tax

MR. Abbott says that his new excise tax, of 25 per cent on the manufacturer's price of electric appliances, sporting equipment of various sorts, musical instruments, and so forth, is "to limit expenditures on these goods and thereby on the steel and other imported materials or parts which they contain. We should partially defeat our objective if, after banning many such imports, domestic production of the same type of articles were to expand to fill the gap at the cost of further substantial imports of components and materials."

His tax falls with equal weight on a manufacturer who uses a lot of U.S. materials and another manufacturer of the same thing who uses little or even none. We suggest that the tax should instead be levied on the U.S. content of the articles (presumably at a higher rate than 25 per cent). This would achieve Mr. Abbott's purpose of penalizing the existing use of U.S. materials, and in doing so would give manufacturers some incentive to use less of these materials.

If there is any objection, arising from our international agreements, to "discriminating" against U.S. materials, the tax might well be levied on the whole of the foreign content of the products rather than just on the U.S. content. The amount of foreign content other than American must be, in practically all cases, negligible.

Speaking French

THE Hon. Dana Porter, Ontario's Minister of Planning and Development, recently gave a speech in Montreal entirely in French. This sort of thing pleases everyone. The Montreal *Gazette* remarks: "No matter whether the accent is perfect or the grammar precise, such courtesies are much appreciated in this province both by French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians."

Embarras de Richesses

THE donkey in the fable, who starved to death between two bales of hay because he could not decide which to eat first, has a lesson for all of us these days. On all sides there are too many choices; we wander through the Christmas stores in a daze, wondering what to buy, and we come out empty handed.

With the advertisers, and the display artists, and the window dressers, and (when we can find them) the sales clerks all trying to make our lives more difficult, it is nice to think that some people are trying to help us, although not always in the same ways.

Miss Elsa Maxwell, for instance, who according to a highly colored advertisement just come in from St. Louis, Mo., is "the world's most famous hostess", offers to choose for us a box of candy each month, except in June, July and August when she is on holidays, if only we will join the Candy-of-the-Month Club. Judging from Miss Maxwell's picture, she is more interested in a sweet tooth than a wasp waist; this, perhaps, is just by way of honest warning to would-be candy-clubbers.

Mr. Abbott is really much more helpful. He tells us straight that there are certain things from abroad that we just can't have. If you had planned to import "quails, partridges, and squabs, dead or alive" you must change your plans; the same goes for "turtles"; and for "torpedoes, fire crackers and fireworks of all kinds"; and for "periodical publications . . . . including detective, sex, western, and alleged true or confession stories"; . . . also (Miss Maxwell please note) for "candy and confectionery".

Thanks, Mr. Abbott, for saving us that worry. Austerity isn't so bad after all.

PLEASANT METAPHOR

OUR neighbors say that the U.S.A.
Is "the theatre of democracy."
That mellow phrase is a term of praise
Like "the home of the brave" "the land of the free."

Now let us gaze a while at the phrase,
For a happy allusion lingers there.
One's eyes don't stray while watching a play,
One has no interest otherwhere.

If our friends ignore us folks next door,
Who live in a democratic style,
We are not pained. The fact is explained,
They are in a theatre all the while.

See the outside wall, so stately and tall.
The bricklayer sings like the cheerful linnet.
Straightforward toil, with nothing to spoil,
For a theatre has no windows in it.

J. E. M.

French Socialism to Choose Hara-Kiri or Cooperation

By DAVID SCOTT

Socialists' concentration on remote theoretical developments instead of urgent problems is common to all countries but in France it has created special difficulties. When ex-Premiers Ramadier and Blum castigated both de Gaulle and the Communists, they needlessly placed the feeble coalition of the Centre "between the upper and lower millstones", says this British journalist. The instability of government continues to haunt France when the threat of Communism to the Republic should take priority over all other issues.

Immediate union of all anti-Communist elements which are not fascist or anti-democratic in a strong defensive organization, led by de Gaulle, might convince the Communists that violence will not pay.

THE Palais Bourbon, in which the French National Assembly holds its sessions, has been aptly named *la maison sans fenêtres*, not only because it has no windows in its principal façade but also because of its inmates' frequent blindness to the realities of the world outside. That blindness has been painfully evident, with disastrous results, at several crucial moments in France's recent history. A fit of it seemed imminent two weeks ago, when Paul Ramadier, the Socialist Premier, and after him his friend and mentor Léon Blum, the contemporary Grand Old Man of French Socialism, obstinately refused to face plain facts and persisted instead in a hopeless effort to ride out the storm.

Ramadier had done a good job for the last ten months — quite a long spell for a French premiership—when with remarkable courage he resisted steadily increasing pressure from the Communists. In expelling the disloyal Communist ministers from his cabinet and afterwards defying their party with such support as he could muster from the Centre groups, he had the approval of a large majority of the French people. If at the recent municipal elections 40 per cent of the electors voted for de Gaulle's Rassemblement du Peuple Français, that was due to two quite simple reasons. First, by the ingenious device of putting up his candidates not as members of a parliamentary party but as representatives of an organization "above party," devoted to the single task of saving France from Communism, de Gaulle enabled Frenchmen and women of all parties except the Communists to vote for him as a patriotic gesture and without explicitly renouncing the party allegiances they had formed in the past.

Gallant and Desperate

Secondly, under the pressure of events, many electors felt that the gallant but desperate leadership of Ramadier, himself a Socialist and a representative of a party that can no longer hope to command an independent majority in or outside of Parliament, was doomed to fail sooner or later, and that a stronger hand was needed at the helm. They voted for de Gaulle because he really stood outside the party struggle, because he had shown France the way to salvation in her darkest hour, because he, more than anyone else in sight, represented the spirit of the French nation as against the seditious internationalism of the Men of Moscow, and—last but not least—because, whatever his faults, no one has ever doubted that he is an honest man.

Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. With the results of the municipal elections before him, it was sheer madness on Ramadier's part to declare war on de Gaulle as he had declared it on the Communists, to denounce the General as an enemy of the Republic, and to try to hold his ground against both Right and Left. In so doing he justified the taunt of the Communists, who have labelled him the French Kerensky. Pitting his feeble coalition of the Centre against the two main political forces in the country, he placed himself needlessly between the upper and the nether millstones, and in due course he paid the price of his temerity.

That Ramadier was able to strike this attitude, and that Blum, with his long parliamentary experience, should have tried to strike it too, is one more proof of the unreality which haunted the representative institutions of the Third Republic and still besets those of the Fourth. Even in the matter of a change of government, it is practically impossible for the National Assembly (as it used to be for the pre-war Chamber of Deputies) to give a prompt and positive expression of its wishes. In a ministerial crisis it can only show whom it doesn't want as the next Prime Minister by refusing to endorse his nomination; it cannot itself propose a candidate, though the various groups are supposed to help the President of the Republic, unofficially, in his choice by conveying their views to him through their respective leaders.

Ministerial Crisis

Under the new Constitution, in spite of its safeguards against government instability, a ministerial crisis, once it occurs for any reason, may be as prolonged as it used to be before the war; for the Assembly can turn down a whole series of premiers nominated by the President without showing positively whom it would prefer. The President and his advisers still have to proceed by trial and error, hopefully putting up successive candidates until they find one whom the Assembly will approve. Meanwhile, if their first guesses are unlucky, the country remains without a government and any trouble which happens to be brewing goes from bad to worse.

In the present case the Assembly, though it had grudgingly reindorsed Ramadier's policy by a narrow majority after the municipal elections, refused to accept Léon Blum as his successor. The reason was plain enough: the Assembly, for once more sensitive to public opinion than those who sought to be its leaders, felt that de Gaulle's new movement, though it was not directly represented in Parliament, could no longer be ignored. Ramadier and Blum after him had listed the Rassemblement, by implication, on the same level as the Communist party as an unconstitutional movement and a threat to the Republic; but the Deputies no longer felt, in sufficient numbers, that this was a just view. They knew that the Rassemblement, though it had as yet had no opportunity of testing its strength in a parliamentary election, had quickly won support as a bulwark against Communism and was likely to gain rather than to lose strength during the coming months.

Many Deputies — perhaps even some Socialists—had voted for Gaullist candidates in the municipal elections. These men could not swallow Blum's classification of de Gaulle as Public Enemy No. 2, second only to Thorez or Duclos, the Communist leaders, as a threat to France's freedom. At least they knew that the public at large would not accept it. In obedience, therefore, to a lively instinct of self-preservation, they rejected Blum and accepted Robert Schuman, an orthodox financier and otherwise a colorless and respectable member of Bidault's so-called "progressive Catholic" party, the M.R.P.

Two years ago, when the M.R.P.

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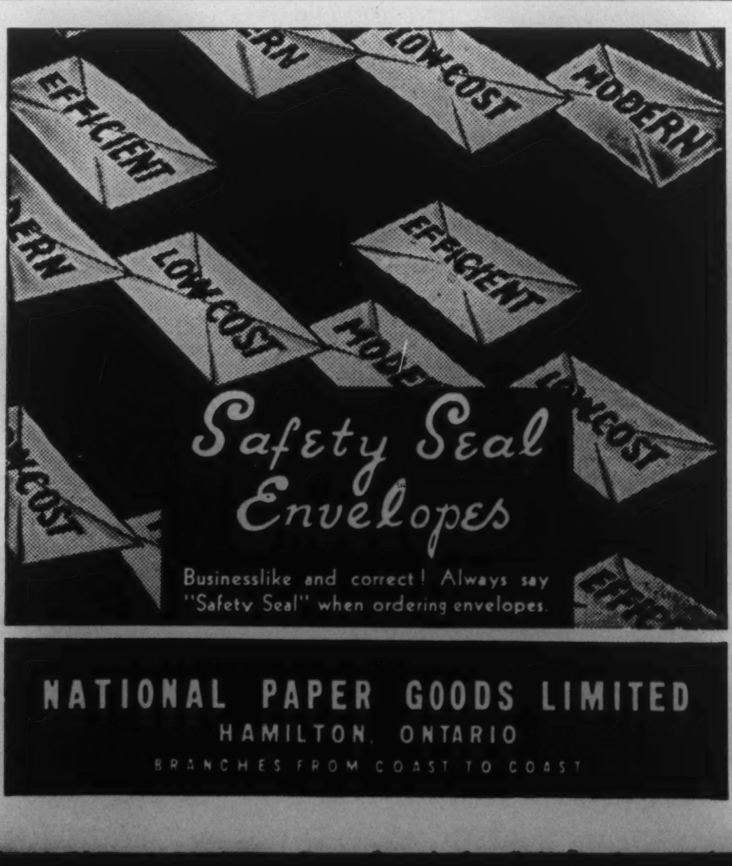

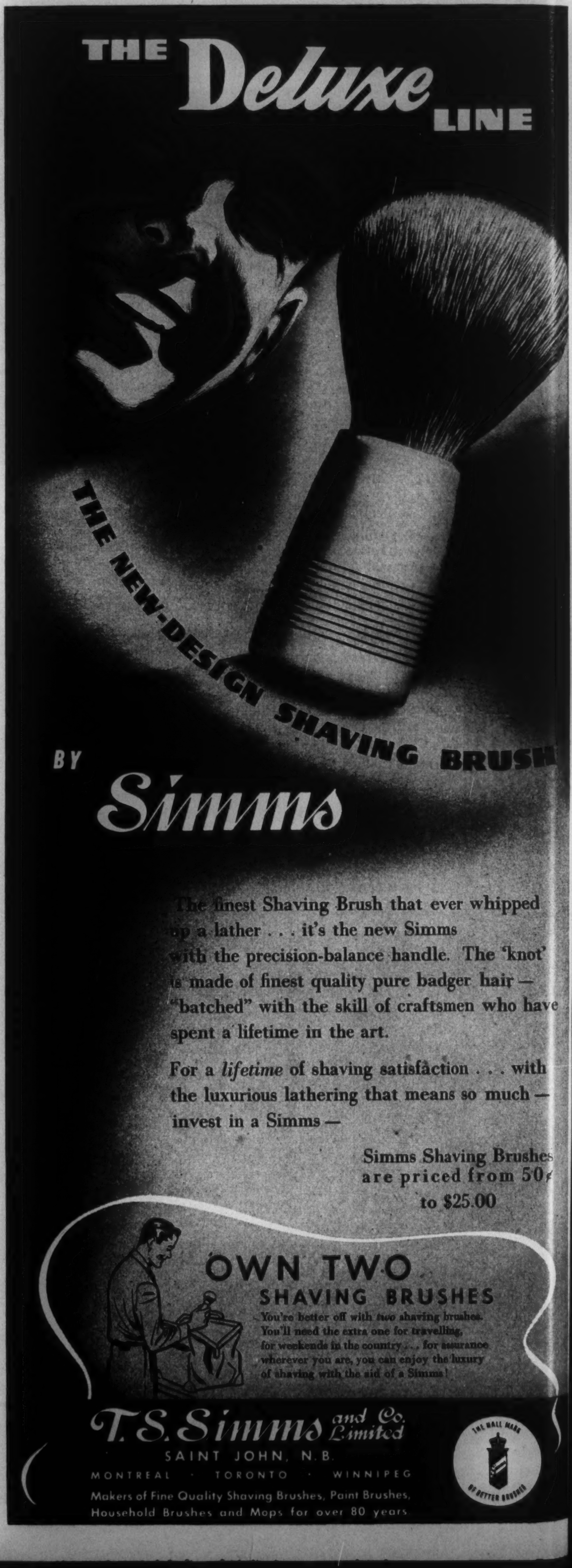

was the Gaullist party *par excellence*, an M.R.P. premiership would have meant a victory for the general, even if he had not occupied that post himself. Since then the M.R.P.'s acceptance of the new Constitution and their attempt to work with the Communists as colleagues have caused an estrangement between them and de Gaulle by which the M.R.P. members have been the losers. As the General's influence has waxed once more, theirs has waned, and their only hope of survival as a party is now to hitch their wagon once more to his star if he will let them. There is no doubt that many of them voted for the Rassemblement in the municipal elections. The M.R.P., therefore, are peculiarly sensitive to de Gaulle's renewed popularity, and they would not be impressed by the legalistic hair-splitting of Ramadier and Léon Blum.

Weakness

A habit of insisting on doctrine at all costs, regardless of practical realities, is the besetting weakness of the French Socialists as it has been of their comrades in other lands. In Germany before 1933, the addiction of the Social-Democrats to sterile political manoeuvres did much to prepare the way for Hitler; in Britain since 1945, the tendency of a Socialist Government to concentrate its attention on remote theoretical developments rather than immediate practical measures has made the nation's crisis sharper than it need have been. The French Socialists have been no exception to this rule, and Blum himself has always been a prime offender. I can see him now at the tribune of the Palais-Bourbon, dissecting textual niceties in that piping voice of his, while his opponents of the Right and extreme Left showed their boredom and their skepticism, and an angry mob murmured outside. "Fiddling while Rome burns" is a hackneyed but just description of this doctrinaire approach to pressing problems, and it is unlikely to find favor at a time when great and urgent issues are at stake. If Blum had succeeded in winning the Assembly to his way of thinking, that would only prove that the Parliament of the Fourth Republic was indeed a house without windows like its predecessors, and that the blind were willing to be led by the blind until both should fall into the ditch.

For what is the truth about the present situation? Simply this: that the threat of Communism to French democracy now transcends all other issues, and that the struggle between the Communists and their opponents takes priority, until it is resolved, over all other considerations in French public life. It may be a pity that this should be so, for such a situation clearly has the makings of civil war, but it has been forced on the French people by the Communists themselves, and there is no solution short of a show-down between the extreme Left and the other parties which may or may not lead to widespread violence, but which must be complete if it is to settle anything.

Fulfills Requirements

In such a situation those who fear and dislike Communism—and these are still a majority of three to one in France—will inevitably turn for leadership to the man they feel they can trust to use his abilities to the utmost in the public service and not merely for his own advantage. If such a man exists, his criticism of a written constitution that he dislikes but proposes to amend only by strictly legal means is a secondary consideration. Is he clear-sighted and loyal, and can he be trusted to save his country from the horrors of Red revolution without fastening a new tyranny upon her? To a great many French people de Gaulle, with all his faults, seems to fulfill these requirements, and they are not likely to be deterred by the Socialists' fear that the general would not obey the letter of the present Constitution if he came to power.

After all, there is nothing sacrosanct about that document, which is admittedly no better than a compromise between opposing tendencies and was approved by the French electorate, at the second attempt and after a painful process of revision, only by a small majority. De Gaulle's condemnation of the Constitution in its present form has been perfectly consistent and legal in itself, and for Ramadier and Blum to call him an enemy of the Republic because he persists in his arguments, which have been strikingly justified by events, is not only silly but perverse. At any rate, their arguments failed to convince the Assembly in the last resort. The question now is not whether de Gaulle shall be allowed to take the place he has earned in French public life but whether the cumbrous procedure laid down for a dissolution and new elections can be followed in time to enable him to go to the country, and if he is successful, to form a Government of Public Safety.

A Welcome Rescue

It may be that the revolutionary storm will burst before any of this can be done, in which case we shall see whether de Gaulle has had time to make effective preparations for resistance to a Communist *coup d'état*. From the strictly legalistic point of view, which will no doubt be that of the Socialists, de Gaulle and his followers have no business to resist a Communist rising; that is the duty of the State and its official army and police. But the average Frenchman may be forgiven if he feels, on the brink of the abyss, that rescue will be welcome from any quarter, whether or not the rescuers wear the badge of authority. He knows for certain that a Communist regime will be a tyranny. With de Gaulle, at least, there is some chance of a reasonable understanding.

The cardinal mistake of the French Socialists, to my mind, is that in their passion for logic they prefer the fire to the frying-pan. De Gaulle, they say, *may* be tempted to seize "personal power"; he *may* have a yearning for dictatorship; he *may* abolish the present Constitution or destroy or drastically modify parliamentary government as now practised in France. Well, has "government by Assembly", as instituted on the insistence of Socialists *and Communists* in the Fourth Republic, been such a success that any alternative must be disastrous? In any case there is no proof that de Gaulle actually has the wicked ambitions attributed to him, or that he *will* commit any of the enormities the Socialists suspect him of contemplating if he comes to power. On the other hand, there is plenty of proof that a Communist regime spells the end of individual liberties if it once takes control. The state of affairs in Soviet Russia and half of Europe is evidence enough of that. Faced with such a choice between the certainty of a tyranny exercised from Moscow and the possibility of a somewhat authoritarian attitude on the part of one who, though undoubtedly "difficult" in many ways, is after all a Frenchman, a patriot and an honest citizen, one would think that most Frenchmen would have no difficulty in making up their minds.

The only course left open, it would seem, is the immediate union of all anti-Communist elements which are not Fascist or anti-democratic in a defensive organization of such strength that it may convince the Communists that violence will not pay, or, if it does not do that, will at least have a chance of withstanding them successfully. Since the Socialist leaders have now publicly stated that "Communism has declared war on French democracy," there is no reason why their party should not join in such a union, if it is not too intent on committing hara-kiri in approved parliamentary style. And if de Gaulle is, as he appears to be, the natural leader of the union and the only Frenchman now in public life who can hold it together and lead it to success, then the Assembly should go as fast as possible through whatever procedure is necessary to turn the Rassemblement into an approved parliamentary party and admit its elected representatives to the councils of the nation.

For the time is short, and the choice is not between Communism and government of the Centre under Socialist leadership, as Blum and Ramadier pretend to believe. It is between civil war, conducted by extreme factions in the country, with all the miseries that will spring from it, and an effort to save the foundations of French democracy under such leadership as France has still at her command.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Renewal of Emergency Powers Act Necessary Before Year's End

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

PLAUSIBLE reasons for calling Parliament as early as December 5 are not far to seek. For one thing it ought to forestall a repetition of the scandalous pattern of some recent sessions: starting late, using up a large part of the session on repetitious political bickerings and then jamming through the bulk of the year's legislation and estimates in the muggy and oppressive days of high summer. For another, it will serve to enable Parliament to ratify the Geneva trade agreements.

But the real reason, the most compelling reason, for such an early start has not been much publicized. It is the grave doubt in the minds of constitutional authorities that the new program of exchange restriction and conservation would stand up in the courts as a purely executive enaction, if lacking endorsation by Parliament. Under such circumstances, it is but elementary prudence to build under such a shaky structure the foundation of parliamentary ratification, at as early a date as possible, to stave off probable tests of the legislation in the courts, and the development of a state of public opinion which would make enforcement very difficult if not impossible.

There was a revealing sentence or two in Hon. Douglas Abbott's radio address on the night of November 17, to which little attention was paid at the time. After saying that parliament would be asked to make the emergency measures retroactive, he said: "This can be done under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Control Act. *At the time this Act was passed the Government did not believe that such power was contained in the Act but we are now advised by the law officers of the Crown that it provides the legal basis for such restrictions as are proposed.*" (Italics mine. W. E.) Mr. Abbott went on to say that "in the urgent circumstances which face us we have decided that this power should be used until Parliament has the opportunity to pass specific legislation."

It will be recalled that the emergency powers which the Dominion Government exercised without challenge in the critical days of actual hostilities have survived into the postwar era but with constantly growing threat to their validity, and that parliamentary sanction for executive action has been obtained through the Emergency Powers Act. The present Act of that name would normally have remained in force until March 31, 1948. But it was expressly stated in the Act that if Parliament met again in 1947 the Emergency Powers, covering controls over rents, prices and other domestic activities, would expire December 31, 1947.

Out of the Frying-Pan?

Thus, by calling Parliament to meet on December 5, the Government has protected itself against one threat but exposed itself to another. If it can persuade Parliament quickly to ratify the cabinet's emergency measures announced on November 17, it will place that program on a much sounder constitutional footing. But if December 31 arrives without a renewal of the Emergency Powers Act, the Government will go into the New Year worse off than it would have been if it had not called Parliament at all.

This may sound like a very remote threat. By concentrating upon the passage of such emergency legislation, the Government should be able to get action by the day of the proposed Christmas adjournment. But in a way no parliamentary leader ever likes to do, Mr. Mackenzie King has once more exposed his time schedule very vulnerably to the whim of the opposition. If they decide to cooperate, he will be sitting pretty: but it is certainly within the power of the Opposition and the Independent private member of Parliament to give the Government some very awkward moments between now and the end of the year.

Before looking at the tactical alternatives available to the parliamentary leaders, the constitutional status of these postwar emergency measures is worth a glance. There are two Privy Council decisions on legislation passed in the parallel period after World War I which are highly pertinent. They are, of course, the *Board of Commerce* case (1922) and the *Fort Frances* case (1923).

The *Board of Commerce* case, in which the Dominion legislation to control hoarding and trade combinations was ruled invalid as encroaching upon the powers of the provinces under property and civil rights, suggests that Ottawa needs to watch its step very closely in attempting to keep alive into the postwar era powers which it unquestionably possesses in the crisis of actual war. But the *Fort Frances* case seems to indicate that such legislation will pass the test of the courts so long as it is based on the existence or at least the *declared* existence of a state of national emergency, such as that which might be held to exist for many months after a world convulsion like the Second Great War.

The moral of the *Fort Frances* case seems to be that a court—including, presumably, the highest court in the Commonwealth—would hesitate to rule legislation invalid if it was based on a *decision by the Parliament of Canada that a postwar crisis still existed and that such legislation was vital in order to cope with it.* A court, lacking specific evidence or competence to decide whether such a crisis still existed, would, it is supposed, not care to take the responsibility of throwing out the submission of the Dominion Parliament that it *did* exist, — which it would need to do in order to rule the legislation invalid.

Lacking such ratification or approval by the Parliament of Canada, however, postwar emergency legislation might be much more vulnerable in the courts.

Denunciations and Doubts

(Some day Canadians will have to make up their minds whether the national government of Canada can be expected to do its duty in the modern world under the constant threat of court decisions which undermine its authority and render it impotent at a time when bold action may be necessary. The only contribution certain opposition elements make to this difficult problem is (1) to denounce the Government for drifting; (2) cry out to high heaven for action; and then, as soon as the Government acts, (3) belabor it for doing so little and so late; ending up (4) with a round denunciation of it for "power grabbing" and for arbitrary clinging to wartime dictatorship over the Canadian people.)

Traditionally, the opening days of Parliament are devoted to a general survey of economic and political conditions, and to private members' days. Members come fresh from the electorate and want to say their little piece; the parliamentary leaders of the opposition have grievances to voice and constructive criticism to offer. But if the massive agenda of government business now on deck is to be even well started by December 19 (the tentative date set for Christmas adjournment), all of these customary opening frills will have to be ruthlessly set aside. Moreover, Parliament will have to be prepared to sit morning noon and night right from the first week. There is only one condition under which such expedition can be even remotely expected, and that is a close understanding between all of the party leaders. And even then, we can expect some very loud—and, indeed, highly legitimate — squawks from private members.

It is, on the whole, a highly unsatisfactory prospect all around, for which the Government can only plead that it has been the victim of an unfortunate timing of world events beyond its control.

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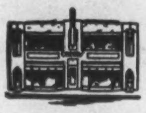

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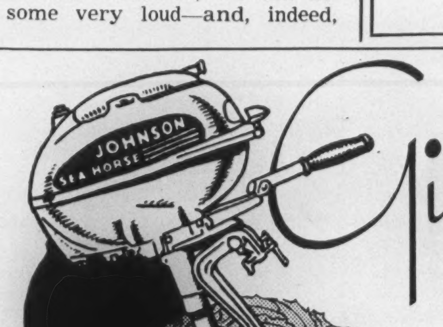

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Britain Moves toward Economic Isolation

By THE EARL OF SELKIRK

The author believes that England is moving into a position of economic isolation which can only be remedied by three main changes. If the British must have controls, then all unnecessary paper work and expenditures should be abolished. There must be a moratorium on theoretical economics until experience shows how the ideas already launched work out in practice. No one political party should have a monopoly.

The vigor and resource of the British people are its greatest asset and these energies will not be released by excessive centralization and monopoly.

London.

THE time has surely come for all of us here in Britain to take careful stock of the political and economic position of the country. The Labor Government has been in unshaken power in these two full years of uneasy peace but a partisan presentation will not meet the case. The first decisive point is that we are a nation of 47 millions, unable to produce its food, clothes or houses from its own restricted soil. We are forced to live by trading. The problem is far from new.

For 100 years and more we have in fact imported far more than we have exported in the way of physical goods. We bridged the gap by interest on our investments, by shipping, carrying the goods of all nations, by insurance, achieved by a record of reliability unequalled in any other country, and by fees for various commercial services.

Dire Position

The First World War cracked our national economy. The Second strained it unbearably. The Americans patched it by the Lease-Lend Agreement, one of the most unsordid acts in history. They then advanced a huge loan, in effect the work of their hands and the sweat of their brows and paid by taxes levied on the American public. This was designed to eke us out for about four or five years. But, the loan is now practically exhausted after little more than a year, and we are little better off.

The facts of the matter have never been made public, but we are told that our dire position is due to first, a rise in overseas prices, second, the slowness of recovery in Europe, and third, the dislocation of our own production due to shortage of raw material and power. On these points we are bound to make these comments. Not only imports, but exports have also gone up in price. The unhappy position in Europe is due to a series of political errors for which the British Government is not alone in its responsibility.

A Big Difference

The production gap is a fairly narrow margin. Ten million tons of coal, or an increase of five per cent, and one million tons of steel would have made a big difference last year; this year a level of coal production 10 per cent below any pre-war year would be a boon. For two years, the impact of economic forces has been concealed from us and we, a great commercial people, have been moving to a form of economic isolation in which the situation inside the country has no relation to what is going on outside.

This has been achieved by an elaborate and expensive system of food subsidies and a virtually complete control of import and export trade, coupled with an almost incomprehensible system of rationing materials. This is really a form of economic nationalism which is better suited to a nation which can produce its own essential raw materials and not a nation wholly dependent on foreign trade for its livelihood.

Controls in their present form may or may not be essential. One thing certain is that they cannot be operated efficiently without local knowledge and adjustment. This conflicts with the increasing centralization which is part and parcel of Government policy.

Whatever our political way of thinking it is impossible to make proper and detailed decisions from a distance. It will be disastrous if this is only found out after a course of fumbling failure.

Three main things are necessary. First, if controls cannot be done without, then they must be streamlined, with all unnecessary paper work and expenditure cut out. It is madness at any time to spend a shilling to save a penny. Second, there must be a moratorium on theoretical economics, until experience shows how the ideas already launched work out in practice. Third, no one party has a monopoly of either virtue or wisdom, and politics must be discussed and dissected without rancor, to avoid stirring up bitterness between different sections of the community.

It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Hugh Dalton, recently Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that our two essential requirements were improved production and savings. Whatever criticism may be levelled against Capitalist method, it does produce and it does save. In fact, the main theoretical criticism in the past has been that it produced and saved too much.

The vigor and resource of the people of Britain are their greatest asset. The key that will again release these energies is not excessive centralization and is not monopoly. Certainly so far as Scotland is concerned there must be more local control with full responsibility.

• •

SPEARHEADS

THROUGH chimes of morning-birds
Run to meet the day,
The strange hours' threatening hosts,
As if you knew the way.
Hurl, oh brave aggressor,
Your swift and powerful spear
Of song, aimed at the menacing
Yet vulnerable, unnamed fear;
Knowing the dark, decisive
Battle is Now, and Here!

PAULINE HAVARD

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Economics and Mrs. Brown

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE thing to do is not buy anything at all for a while. Nothing whatever. Just stay away from the stores and live on whatever you can scrape up. The women in Europe did it for years. There's no reason why a Canadian housewife shouldn't do it for a couple of weeks."

We Canadian housewives listened to this suggestion attentively because it was a man speaking and men are supposed to know about these things. We couldn't quite agree with him, however, because other men had told us that a buyers' strike only holds up production and once you start monkeying with production you bedevil the whole economic structure. We also knew that as long as the Italian fruit store at the corner remained open for business none of us would have the fortitude to stay home and serve up the dahlia bulbs as a second vegetable.

"If we could only get price ceilings back!" some one said; and everyone looked at her pityingly, very much as the brighter students who had got to Lesson III might look at the backward pupil who hadn't been able to manage Lesson I. "You won't get price ceilings back," she was told. "Once price ceilings go they are gone for good."

THE Canadian housewife—let us call her for convenience Mrs. Brown—is a profoundly confused human being.

Having always operated on a limited domestic budget she has only vague notions of national and international economics. During the war she grumbled a good deal about rationing and shortages but felt herself lucky on the whole because she could still get most of the things she needed at prices she recognized. When she read editorials about the danger of bureaucracy and the throttling of enterprise, Mrs. Brown wasn't much concerned. With her limited economic outlook she didn't care how much bureaucracy flourished or enterprise was throttled as long as she continued to get bread at ten cents a loaf and butter at thirty-nine cents a pound.

When ceilings and subsidies were removed after the war and prices began to jump, Mrs. Brown was instantly ready to do battle. Prices went higher and higher and eventually Mrs. Brown went to Ottawa with a delegation, to urge the Government to roll prices back. In Ottawa she was told regretfully that once the price machinery was dismantled there was no possible way of putting it together again.

From Mrs. Brown's point of view there didn't seem to be any answer to this, since machinery of any kind had always baffled her completely. She felt now exactly as she had felt when the repair man dismantled her pre-war refrigerator and then said nothing could be done about it, she would just have to buy a new sealed unit. The economic machine was a sealed unit to Mrs. Brown. She hadn't the faintest idea how it worked; and to make things worse she had a disquieting feeling that the economists didn't know how it worked either. They throttled it down hard and then they threw the throttle wide open, so that everything roared ahead prodigiously. But actually, Mrs. Brown was beginning to suspect, the economists had no more idea of what it might do next than she had herself. The difference was that they had all the fun and excitement of operating it while she and all the other housewives bore the expense.

WHEN the Canadian Association of Consumers was formed Mrs. Brown joined that too.

She still hoped wistfully for the restoration of the price control system, which grew more and more desirable the further it receded. And she was deeply disappointed when the Association at its national meeting rejected the idea of asking the Government to reimpose controls and subsidies. The speaker pointed out that the price picture couldn't be considered without relation to the spread between producer and consumer, that prices couldn't be understood without relating them to the dollar-crisis and the various aspects of foreign trade, and that a study of prices and standards must go hand in hand in order to achieve a balanced price-quality relationship. Of course, long before this point was reached, Mrs. Brown, still an economic illiterate, was way beyond her depth. Economics had proved clearly that you couldn't restore price controls. One part of her mind accepted this with a sort of bleak docility. At the same time another part of her mind had begun to suggest cynically that economics can be made to prove *anything*.

By this time most of the fight had gone out of Mrs. Brown. She listened hopelessly when Prime Minister King came on the air to outline the dollar-crisis and Finance Minister Abbott followed with the list of banned American imports. When she learned that for five months in the year the Canadian housewife would have to content herself with potatoes and turnips as fresh vegetables she rose, snapped off the radio and sat brooding hopelessly over the prospects of the coming winter. Here was all the rigor of austerity, with none of its rewards, since the Canadian housewife emerging from a winter of potatoes and turnips, couldn't achieve even the *look* of austerity possible under a diet of iceberg head lettuce, cucumbers and tomatoes. Besides the turnip was the least versatile of all vegetables. You couldn't do a thing with it except boil it and mash it. There was no possible way of disguising or modifying its quality, at once positive and utterly commonplace. "Oh, damn austerity!" Mrs. Brown said and went sullenly to bed.

THIS was the beginning of her disintegration as a loyal cooperative Canadian citizen. When she read next day that as a result of the new regulations the price of vegetables on hand would probably rise fifty per cent, she abandoned all her splendid principles of individual responsibility for the common good and set out on a spree of panic buying. She bought four bags of potatoes, a dozen heads of cabbage and lettuce, numerous cans of peas and tomatoes, a bushel of carrots and an armful of celery hearts. She bought everything she could lay her hands on, except turnips.

Afterwards she had her moments of misgiving, when all her war-learned lessons came back to her—that society is indivisible, that the ruthless action of the one can confuse the many, that economics, like the moral law, exacts its inevitable penalty when flouted. From now on anything might happen.

What actually happened was the last thing Mrs. Brown had calculated on. A day or two later the Government announced that it was reimposing controls on vegetables and canned goods. In the emergency created by profiteering and panic buying it had managed to reassemble at least part of the price control machine, from Heaven knows what odds and ends picked up in the War Assets Department.

When Mrs. Brown read that she felt exactly like a patient who emerges from a bout of fever to see the glimmer of a familiar ceiling over his head once more. On second thought she felt a little like Jean Valjean when the kindly Bishop handed him back the silver candlesticks. At the present moment she isn't quite sure how to feel. She only knows that she is more confused about economics than ever.

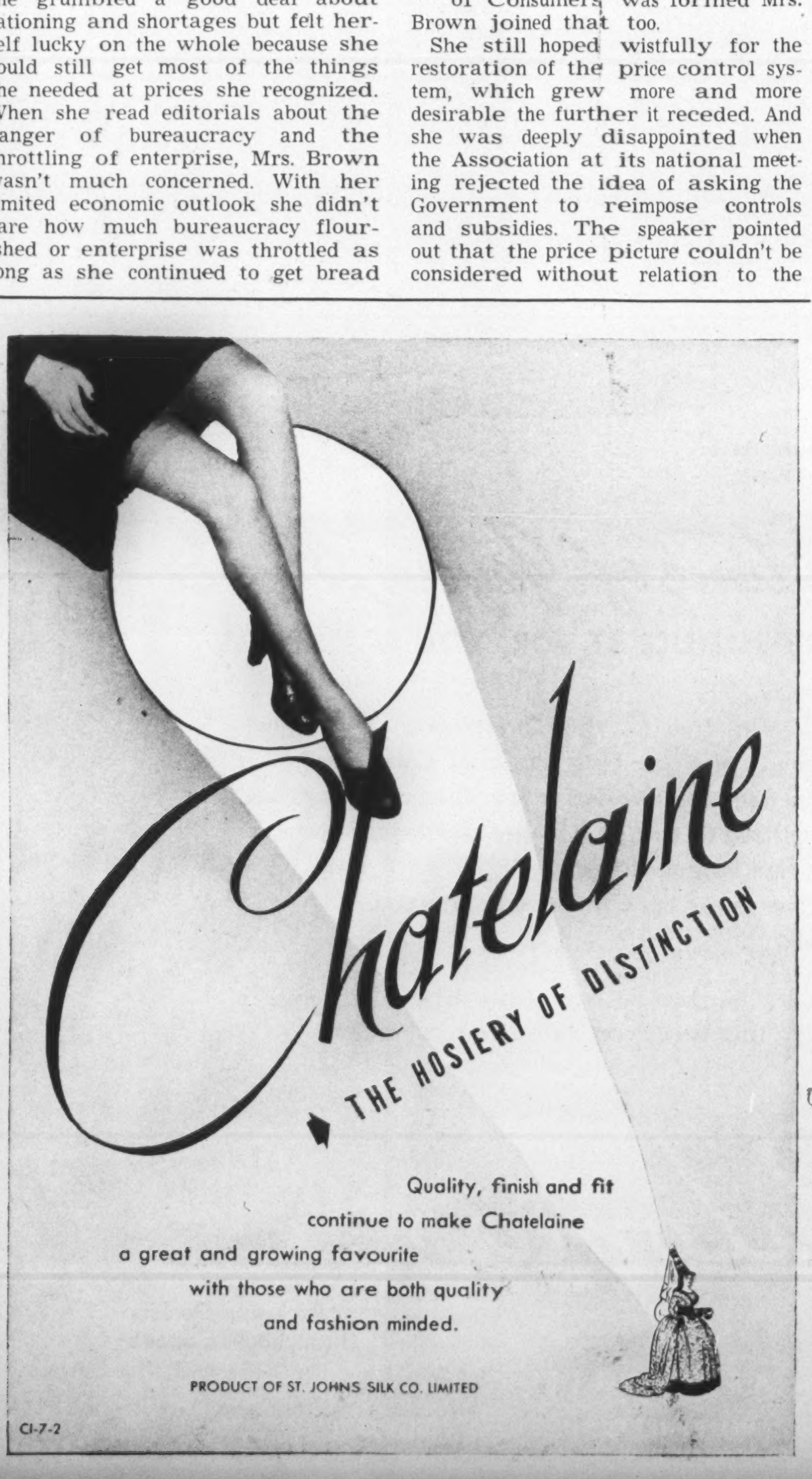
• •

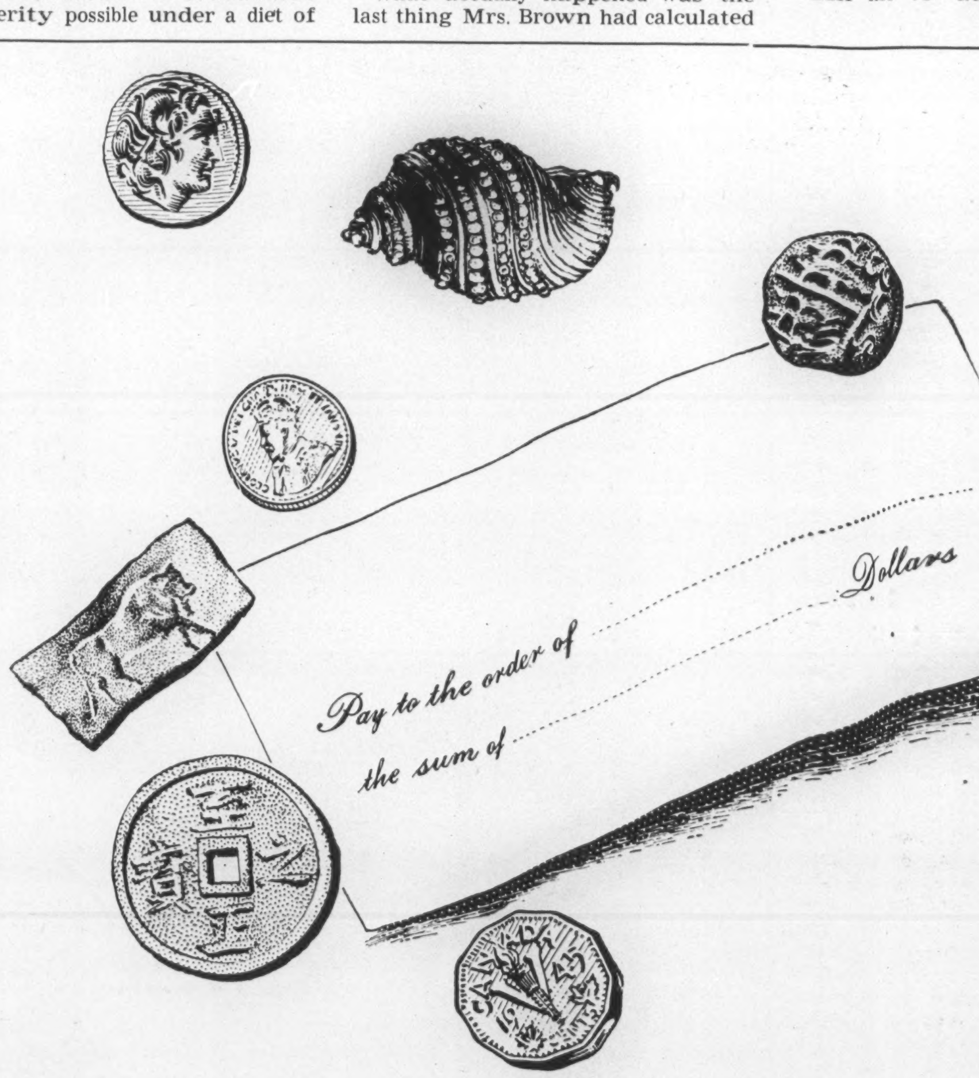
TINTED TINTYPE

THINK not a bushy beard,
  Loose lips and ferret eyes,
Grimy gorilla fist
  Swung with a gesture weird,
Hulk of abnormal size,
  Denote a communist.

He's rather otherwise,
  Suave, sleek, and sharp, and slick,
Plausibly sinister,
  Loath to monopolize
Chattels and goods, but quick
  All life to administer.

B. C. DILTZ





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EDDY QUALITY PAPERS

WASHINGTON LETTER

Democratic Statisticians Figure Big Poll Means a Truman Win

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE Democratic Party may be whistling in the dark this far ahead of the 1948 presidential elections, but the new chairman, Senator J. Howard McGrath, already sees President Harry S. Truman reelected at the White House, backed up by a cooperative Democratic Congress ready to help him work out his legislative programs "for the welfare of *all* the people." The Rhode Island legislator who took over party reins from former Postmaster General Bob Hannegan, now a baseball tycoon, doesn't expect to win the election by any magic formula. He says it will be "a lot of hard work for all of us." But he is confident that the "virtues of hard work and persistence will win the reward."

There are Republicans who are just as confident that G.O.P. will capture the White House along with Congress in next November's voting, but it is interesting to follow out Senator McGrath's reasoning as an insight into currently optimistic Democratic thought processes.

He contends that President Truman ignored political expediency in calling the special session of Congress to deal with inflation and foreign aid. That does not jibe with opposition claims that the President was engaging in "politics" in linking high prices to foreign relief.

There's a job for Democrats, the party leader thinks, in meeting the needs of farmers, in solving the housing shortage, in expanding educational facilities of the nation, and in improving the health of Americans. He says Republicans fell down on these matters in the last session.

Dire Consequences

After a conventional dim review of activities of the Republican-controlled Congress, in which he predicts dire consequences from G.O.P. mismanagement, Mr. McGrath faces up to the question of "what can we do about it?" First on his list is for the party to roll up a tremendous Democratic victory in 1948 "to return the government to the people." That is the last thing the party will do if it is successful in the campaign, but wisely, Senator McGrath places it first.

He considers that the party is fortunate in having President Truman as its candidate. He calls him a man of the people, who knows the people, who holds their faith and trust, and who "rejects the Republican thesis that this nation should be governed by and for the benefit of those in the upper income brackets."

Senator Taft may have an answer for this charge in the load of social legislation that he has ready to submit to the 1948 Congress in January.

The Democratic leader calls on his cohorts to work to perfect the party organization in ward and precinct. This, he says, is the backbone of political victory. Then he recites some figures, dear to Democratic hearts, to show that if there is a large vote, the party will surely win. It is reasoned this way:

The 1946 election which transferred control of Congress from Democrats to Republicans was "a minority election." That is, although 90 million voters were eligible to vote, a little more than a third of them went to the polls. This permitted the Republicans to gallop to Congressional victory with only 20 million votes.

Optimistic Reports

Senator McGrath charges that, as a result, only 2/9ths of the eligible voters control Congress. He considers that this is not representative American government, but instead is minority rule "of the type we have seen imposed by totalitarian European regimes."

The senator is unsparing in his blame. He says this is the fault of every Democratic worker who didn't do his job in 1946. He optimistically reports that the party rank and file has awakened to their mistake and are ready to do something about it. He cited recent off-year elections to show that there has been unusually heavy voting. This, he says, is the reason that the Democrats made substantial gains in local elections.

Kentucky, you will recall, went Democratic by a sweeping majority although Republicans considered they had the governorship in the bag. Senator Taft was reported by the Association Press prior to that election as saying: "As Kentucky goes, so goes the nation."

To back up his theory that a large vote means success for the Democrats, party statisticians point out that in 1943 only 540,000 people voted in Kentucky. The Republicans won by a narrow margin then. In 1947 when 800,000 voters went to the polls, the Democrats won by 100,000.

"The moral," says Senator McGrath, "is plain. The people are with us. It is our job to show the leadership to get them to the polls."

Practically, this three-times governor of Rhode Island cautions that in order to vote, people must first be registered.

He contends that problems must be presented clearly to the people. The people cannot be expected to discover the facts for themselves. They must be told, he says. Senator McGrath does not advocate giving voters only one side of questions. He believes that they should have both sides and once they see both sides they can make their choice. He is confident that they will choose the Democratic side if they have all the facts. That is an understandable position for the Democratic National Chairman to take.

Thus, he throws the challenge to every Democratic party worker to get out and present the issues. He wants no defeatism and no philosophy of despair. The Democratic organization must fight if it wants the voters to respond.

In summary, Senator McGrath lists his formula for victory:

"I am a firm believer in organization.

"I know the problems of the precinct worker.

"I know that ultimately he is the man who decides what happens in election."

The Democratic sachem concludes: "If every Democratic precinct worker in Ohio had taken two more voters to the polls in the election which sent Taft to the Senate we would have a loyal Democrat in his place."

Evidently, Senator McGrath would be much happier without Taft in the Senate. But even he is not certain which of the Republican "hopefuls" will be the man for Harry Truman to whip in 1948.

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MARITIMES LETTER

Premier of P.E.I. Figures that Election Might Get Over-Ripe

By ERNEST BUCKLER

Bridgetown, N.S.

SOME 43,000 Islanders will have another quandary this December, besides the one of what to give Aunt Hattie, who has everything. They will have to make up their minds before the 11th of this month which councillors and assemblymen (15 each) they want to fill their legislature with.

Voters for assemblymen only (eligibility requirements: British subject with 12 months residence in P.E.I. before election date, two in the specific riding; or $100 real estate) have a comparatively simple choice. But for those eligible (by virtue of $325 real estate, membership in the clergy, or record of war service) to vote for councillors, and, automatically, for assemblymen also, the quandary really thickens. Clergymen and veterans may vote only in the riding of residence, but other scattered assets may go to the poll in all ridings wherein the property ante is satisfied. In fact, it is possible that one man might mark as many as 30 ballots.

The legislature is unicameral, so there is not the further complication that councillors and assemblymen themselves must be weighted with the 325: 100 ratio in mind; but at this time of year, as many are protesting, the question of which to take (or try to take), the car, the buckboard, or the sleigh, will be a dilemma almost as distracting as the main choice.

It may be that the challenge of Opposition Leader Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, head of the Charlottetown Hospital and himself premier from 1933-35, stung the Government into trying its luck now, when it might have waited another year; or it may be that York-Sunbury was the green light. But it's not likely that farmer-premier Walter Jones, despite the bucolic mannerisms he homespins about himself, would chew long on the York-Sunbury straw, swayed as it was by so many other than local breezes, or venture near the hive without cover.

He probably won't mix as many metaphors as that in his election speeches, but there will surely be talk of a balanced budget, full employment, Dominion-Provincial tax money (over Prog.-Con. insistence that he came back with no great bulge in the subsidy bag), and the service he did farmers by taking over the strike-bound packing plants recently and halting the back-up of beef cattle. If he can get that out above the hot interjections of the C.C.F.—who have no representation in the present legislature of 20 Liberals and 10 Prog.-Cons., but nevertheless have been increasingly articulate since they first raised their voice in 1943.

Premier Jones probably figures that the moment for saying these things is ripe now, perhaps to the point of dropping; because next year, in a province where the population is so predominantly rural and where the farmer is so apt to find the price of things he has to buy outspiralling the price of things he has to sell, there might be a sizable coefficient of deflection in their impact.

In the Same Vat

Prohibition is not likely to be an issue, because members of both parties are in the same vat. Divided among themselves on the subject, and with a healthy respect for the hornet-nest vigor which drys (formidable numbers of which are scattered among the electorate) show when disturbed. They will probably tread very lightly, and let sleeping grapes (and gripes) lie.

Prognosticators are also in a quandary. By-elections have cast no shadows before. There have been one Liberal loss, one Prog.-Con. loss, and three status quos. Reflection on the C.C.F. factor in the last election also clouds the crystal ball. Small as it was (1,436 votes), in a contest where the greatest majority was only 74 and the smallest a mere four it was almost certainly responsible for a lot of scale-tipping.

However if the prophets could work with shadows behind, in particular that of the next federal election, it would be a cinch. Since 1900, whether by coincidence, cause and effect, or whatever it was that ruled the parallel so strangely, the party in power at Ottawa has been (with allowance for overlapping of election dates) the party in power in P.E.I. Maybe they do it with mirrors.

Promotion of what was once only a weapon against the drag of time in rural areas or a talent rarely discovered in the individual unless convalescence brought it out, is being spurred in the Maritimes to commercial proportions. Courses in handicrafts now cover practically everything from the most intricate weaving to the making of a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Arts and Crafts

The Crafts Centre at Ste. Ann's C.B., first community in N.S. to lift this enterprise above the level of an old man's whittling in the sun or a housewife's rug-braiding in the long winter evening, made a modest start several years ago with summer production of Scotch tartans for the tourist trade. Now the Gaelic Foundation has erected an 18-room building there, to house both students and teachers in all the manual arts, and will operate on a year-round basis, marketing its wares all over the Dominion.

There was, of course, an initial customer-resistance against the idea of "handicrafts" to be overcome. At the word "handicraft" most people think automatically of those tie-racks which used to circulate on gift occasions, only less horrible than the tie which sometimes accompanied them; or of the burnt-leather monstrosities which would have been far better employed on the sole of a shoe.

By now Ste. Ann's products have shaken all association with such iconography of the functionless. They are recognized to be primarily functional, beautiful, and executed with the careful workmanship which only a man watching the talent of his own hands unfold is willing to expend.

N.B. is fast following suit, with handicrafts director Dr. Ivan H. Crowell, an internationally recognized authority in this field, supervising the opening of schools where testing and teaching of latent abilities may be had without charge. Urban schools are also reconsidering similar practice.

So mushrooms an industry wherein young and old who "never dreamed they had it in 'em" can turn their spare time to profitable advantage, and wherein, they tell me, the satisfaction of accomplishment is on a par with authorship of the Platonic Dialogues or blowing three smoke rings in a row.

Another business which has fast grown into the million-dollar class (although this one is seasonal and restricted chiefly to N.B. and the South Mountain of Nova Scotia) is the cutting of Christmas trees. American buyers distribute them to every section of the U.S. and a shipload has just left N.B. for South America and the Caribbean.

Anyone who has ever spent a week trying to locate *one* Christmas tree without a decided parabola where the star goes, or a bare spot there

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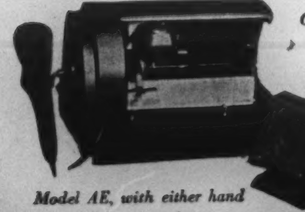

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CUT GOLDEN WAX BEANS

that will have to be turned back to the corner, wonders how cutters can spot 100,000 of them in a single month. But they do. And anyone who has ever tried to get a single tree through the widest doorway in the house without every bough drooping a broken finger, wonders how they can weave as many as six of them into a single twine-tied cone that may be handled as casually and as safely as a sack of meal. But they do that too.

Fir trees of all sizes are taken, provided their symmetry is right, from two feet in height to eight; and local payment is 20 or 25 cents a bundle, depending upon whether buyer or seller "gets them out to the road." A bundle may contain anywhere from one to six trees.

Not All Gravy

Though this rate is higher than originally (at one time it went as low as a cent a tree), a good many farmers do not find it unadulterated gravy. Most cutting is done in pastures, and pasture growth doesn't have a very bright future, for the reason that the uninhibited limb growth which makes it desirable for Christmas trees makes it pretty knotty for lumber, but even so . . . The suggestion that he is getting his pasture cleared for nothing isn't quite convincing either, because cutting is rarely close to the ground. In fact, some farmers feel that if it weren't for the sentiment involved, forestry supervisors should stop it.

The province of Nova Scotia and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are really getting close to the ground, however, in another project sponsored by the N.S. Department of Mines. They will establish a joint Institute of Geology, with headquarters at St. George's Bay on Antigonish Harbor. M.I.T. students in geology and associated sciences, geology students from N.S. universities (and as many from other Maritime universities as may be accommodated) will receive their summer field training there.

This is a sort of climax to the celebration of St. George's classic formations (its variety of formation and structure are said to be ideal for whatever it is classic formation and structure is ideal for) in the writings of such noted explorers as Sir William Dawson. The district is considered to be a perfect instruction ground not only for those to whom a rock is still little more than a rock, but for those also who can find in it a tale of such long and fascinating intricacy that it makes the modern historical novel seem like something gone with the wind. Much attention will be given also to studies bearing on the natural resources of Nova Scotia. We'll dig them out, sooner or later!

Special interest in the Royal wedding was felt at the home of H. Terry Creighton, Halifax, because Mountbatten once slept there. In 1941, when a midshipman with hands blistered from volunteer stoking, he visited them while his ship was in port. As the Creighton's guests for luncheon at the Waegwoltic Club, and later for swimming at Hubbard's the girls in the party found him unusually charming and handsome, although, as one remarked, with a touch of prophecy perhaps, "he seemed to be growing out of his uniform."

Maritimers had at least two other representations at the wedding, besides good wishes. Both in the "soup and fish" section. One was borne right out front by Prime Minister King himself, in the form of a prewar dress shirt size 17, shipped to him by a Dartmouth merchant after an exciting exchange of telegrams during his recent haberdashery crisis.

The other, a gift of lobsters for the wedding reception, from the United Maritime Fishermen, was flown in a special tank-plane of Trans-Canada airlines. The lobster is very apt to shuffle off its claws with the threat of any prolonged captivity; but it is hoped that these survived overseas transport (the first of its kind), and that the British found them a pleasant exception to some of their more recent kettles of fish.

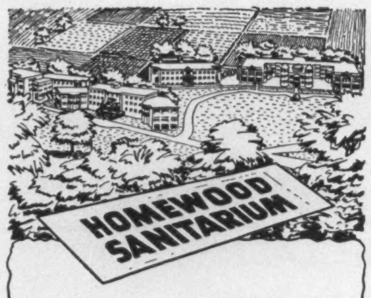
Our Favorite Announcer

Upper Canada may have fancier radio stations than we have, but I don't think we'd swap our favorite announcer for any of them. I can't tell you his name or his call letters, because we don't want to lose him. But believe me, he's wonderful. The local public first warmed to him when they noticed his charming eccentricity of not reading the weather report like Sarah Bernhardt going into the renunciation scene from "Déclassé." He reads the news the same way . . . impromptu, casual, making a stab at the tongue-twisters like someone reading from the local newspaper to his wife. He could no more say "Peter Piper . . ." than he could fly in the air.

But what *really* endeared him to the listening public was his innovation of Anglicizing all foreign names. Unless you've heard him, you can't imagine what a relief that is from the boys who give the impression that they were raised in Switzerland where all European languages are native, and had a tutor from Afghanistan and a Japanese amah also, just in case. When they used to go to sleep with sugar plums like "Wehrmacht" (but "*Vairmacchhht*") and "Himahhhlyez" dancing in their heads, he was saying "Warematched" and "Himalayas". When they say Eeeeeel de Fronnnnnnnce," with every tonsil strictly from the Left Bank, he says "I'll de Frants".

But recently he really outdid himself. The other boys had been strumming a report about someone accomplishing a "volte face" ("wohllllltay fahtchay", that is). When it came his way he took one look at it and gave it "volt face". "Volt" like in "volt." "Face" like in "face". We revered him before that. Now, you can well understand, we love him.

To obtain data on the structure of Pacific atolls a group of United States scientists have been drilling a hole in Bikini half a mile in depth. Cores already recovered show considerable fossilized material. Above, core-drilling apparatus at work on the seaward side of Bikini.



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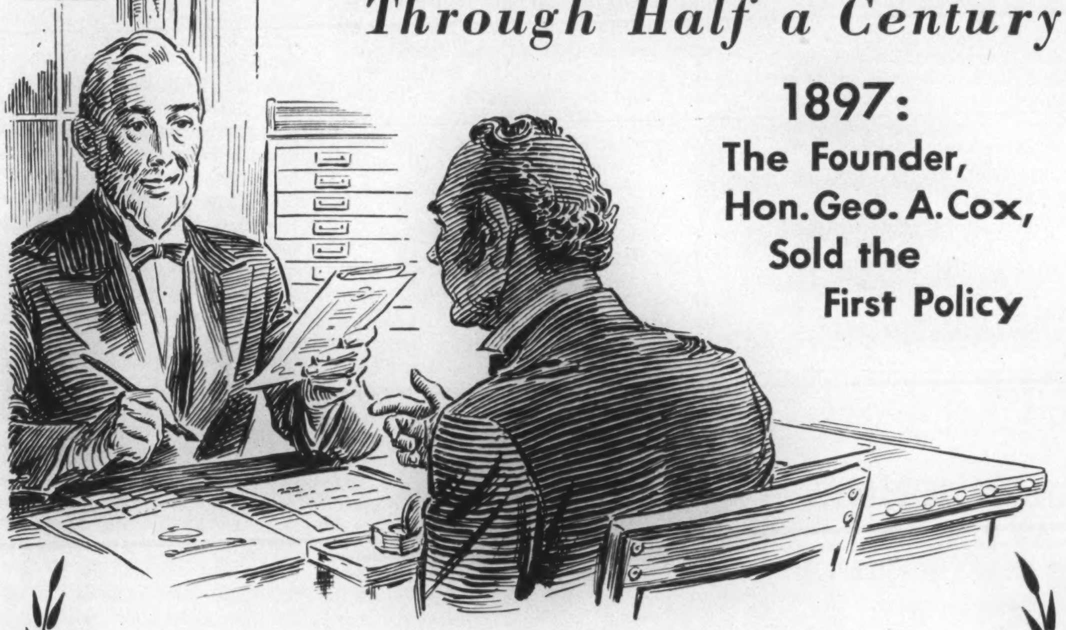

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1910: IN ALL CANADA, life insurance in force increased 36% since 1905. The Imperial Life increase was 55%.

1912: SINKING OF TITANIC. The Imperial Life paid out claims to dependents of those who lost their lives. In almost every major disaster of subsequent years on this continent, Imperial Life cheques have helped dependents face the future.

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1923: FAMOUS "UMBRELLA" advertisement was first introduced by The Imperial Life.

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Imperial Life

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THE WORLD TODAY

Why the Big Four Conference Cannot Make a German Peace

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

FOR BUSY Christmas readers, the gist of this article is in the first couple of paragraphs. You must have felt, as I have, a sense of bafflement regarding the current London conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers. It ought to be vitally important. It is to "settle the peace", isn't it? And yet, when you pick up the paper, the news from London doesn't seem so important as that of the Communist-led strikes and riots in France and Italy, or the progress in Washington on the Marshall Plan.

The Foreign Ministers are supposed to be trying to "settle the peace"—*with Germany*. But the peace that needs to be settled is one between Soviet Russia and the West. Between them, a not-so-cold war is raging full blast, in far-ranging theatres spread from France to China and from Greece to Korea. The news from these battle-grounds, and the news of the Marshall Plan—on which the Politburo, through Commissar Zhdanov, has declared open war—*is* more important than the news from London.

It shows that the situation is not at all ripe for peace between Soviet Russia and the West. It shows, on the contrary, that the conflict between them is reaching a new intensity and a more serious crisis than heretofore. Would the Soviets be willing to yield an inch of the ground they hold in Germany and Austria, at the critical moment of this struggle, thus weakening the position of their followers in France and Italy? Would the men of the Kremlin, who have vowed that "the U.S.S.R. will use all of its efforts to ensure the failure of the Marshall Plan" join in stabilizing the situation in Germany, thus helping to stabilize all Europe and greatly aiding the Marshall Plan?

Obviously they are not going to do that. Through their own policy of stirring up confusion and chaos in all possible areas beyond their own sphere of control they have affirmed that they believe that chaos serves their program. It is very simple: Communism just does not spread under conditions of recovery and stability. Have not the Soviet economists and Soviet speakers, including Stalin, revealed time and again that their great hope for a "better" (Soviet) world, lies not in rapid world recovery, but in a great American depression?

What Russia Wants

If we are ready to recognize, then, that the Soviets have not gone to London to join in a genuine German settlement which, while providing safeguards against a military revival, would set the German people on the long road to democratic government and release their latent economic power for the general benefit of Europe, thus helping to stabilize that unhappy continent politically and economically, helping *to relieve their own satellites Poland and Czechoslovakia of the chief fear which keeps them looking eastward for Soviet protection*, and bringing a detente in the struggle with the West just at a moment when conditions for a Soviet victory in Europe are as favorable as they are likely to be for a long while—if we recognize this, then we can spend our time more profitably trying to figure out what the Soviets do want in London.

From the alacrity with which Molotov accepted the agenda and swung the discussion onto the formation of a German Government, we can assume that he was not only willing but eager to go ahead with this. For if he had not been, experience counsels that he could have found a hundred circuitous arguments through which to delay or sidetrack the question.

Mr. Molotov wants to see a central German Government set up. From the clamor of the Soviet-controlled press in Berlin we are instructed that one of his purposes is to present the Soviets as the protectors of German unity, fighting to forestall the Western powers' nefarious scheme to "divide" the Reich and set up a separate government in the western part, which Molotov has dubbed "Bizonia."

Talking to a Mirror

This division of Germany, says the representative of a government which has already unilaterally amputated a full quarter of Versailles Germany and expelled from it 10 million Germans, Russia will never accept. Here he is waging a partly defensive campaign. Soviet Russia needs badly to justify her past actions to the German people and persuade them that she is their natural defender.

If we look over General Sokolovsky's 6,000-word blast of November 22, in the Allied Control Council in Berlin, brought back with him on that very day from Moscow as the first blow in the London battle (and, in any given period, *all* Soviet speeches are essentially the same speech, hewing to the same definite line and using the same prepared clichés), we can see this defensive attitude clearly.

Sokolovsky, whose government maintains the army of General von Paulus "somewhere in the Ukraine," as the ready-Communized defender of a Communist-controlled German Central Government, accuses the British of maintaining German military formations in their zone.

Representing an occupying power which, in contrast to the enthusiastic cartel-busting activity of the Americans in their zone, and the indecision of the British about nationalizing heavy German industry in theirs, has set up a vast cartel (the Sowietische A. G.) of some 210 of the largest industries, comprising about 45 per cent of the entire production, in the Soviet Zone, run by the Soviet Government and claimed by it in outright ownership, and all of whose production goes to Russia, General Sokolovsky accuses the Western powers of working hand in hand with German monopolies and delaying decartelization.

His own regime having demanded 10 billion dollars worth of reparations from German production in coming years, on top of all the plants dismantled in the eastern zone and all those demanded at Potsdam from the western zones, Sokolovsky accuses the Western powers of taking vast concealed reparations from Germany.

No Mystery Left

Obviously he must also try to counteract here the large food shipments of the British and Americans *into* Germany, while the Soviets have always lived off their zone and are still taking food *out* of Germany. In short, it is a typical Soviet propaganda speech, made before a mirror.

Surely there must be few who still find a "mystery" in Soviet policy, and who, after Stalin's procedure in Poland, Yugoslavia and other Eastern European countries before and after Yalta, cannot see what Molotov has in mind when he demands that a German Government be set up by the Big Four, *before* the peace conference on Germany is convened.

Probably the Soviets wouldn't expect to have quite such a large percentage of Moscow-trained Communists included in a German Government as in the Polish and Yugoslav Governments, accepted "in principle" by the others at Yalta. But if experience is any guide, they will fight for the inclusion of a number of Germans named by themselves and placed in key positions, such as the Ministry of the Interior, controlling the police, and the Ministry of Education, controlling press and radio as well as the schools.

Once they get such a government, with their nominees in the key positions, they will stand on it rigidly, as in Poland and Yugoslavia. If there is any complaint that this government is not acting in the spirit of the Allied agreement, they will answer that we are misinterpreting that agreement—while *they* will go on interpreting it exactly as they wish.

This German Government will, of course, sit in Berlin, in the midst of the Soviet Zone and under the strong influence of ever-present Soviet power and intimidation. The Soviets will hold a firm grip on their occupation zone as security against our breaking the Big Four Agreement, which will be trumpeted to the Heavens on every occasion. If we make any trouble, the Soviets will squeeze us out of Berlin, as any Allied official in that isolated outpost knows only too well they can do.

They would continue, however, to sustain this German Government as the only "legal" one, and since it would urge the unity of Germany—excepting, always, the amputated areas in the east—it would have a strong appeal to many Germans, while the question of "legality" would confuse the issue, should the

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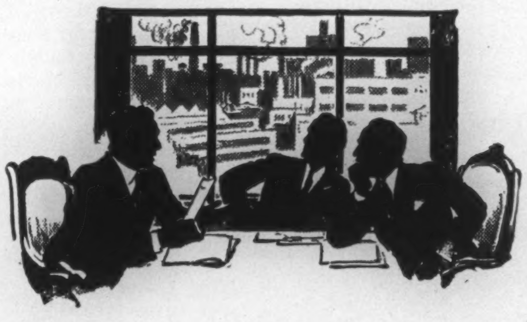

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Western powers proceed to set up a government for their zones. Mr. Molotov gave a hint of this scheme in his outburst the other day that Soviet Russia would *never* recognize a government of "Bizonia."

It will be seen that in the coming days Molotov will argue mightily for even an "agreement in principle"—that favorite Soviet formula described with such feeling by General Deane in his *Strange Alliance*—on the setting up a central German Government. Once the Soviets get that, they are away.

Mr. Bevin, for one, has shown himself very canny about being taken in again by any simple stipulation of a "democratic" government. He has said, as bluntly as usual, that the way the Russians use the word it sounds like a "Communist" government to him; he will have none of a German Government similar to the "democratic" governments set up by the Soviets in Eastern Europe. He is ready with a detailed draft of what Britain means by a democratic regime in Germany.

Bevin's Stipulations

This regime, according to Bevin, must guarantee "freedom of speech, freedom of press and radio, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement and communication, freedom in religious affairs, freedom of association for lawful purposes, and freedom of the judiciary, freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment." The Soviets rejected this draft of democratic rights when Bevin first presented it at the Moscow Conference. Every provision could be taken, in fact, as being a criticism of actual practice in the Soviet Zone of Germany, in the "new democracies" of Eastern Europe, or in the Soviet Union itself.

There isn't the slightest chance of the Soviets accepting these stipulations in any circumstances which would leave the Western powers in a position to insist that they were carried out. And there isn't any chance of the Western powers writing a German treaty which would leave the Soviet Union in a position to overrule such provisions by its own free will, or through its German followers.

So it seems scarcely worth our while discussing the purely hypothetical question of what kind of a German Government we would agree to, and how we would like to see it set up. The general British and American idea in the closing days of the war was that it would be best to proceed from local elections to provincial, and then, after an interval, to national elections. It was thought that these stages might be spread over several years which, if too short a period to develop and consolidate democratic practices, would nevertheless allow those who had proven most apt at local government to contest the higher positions, and also give an opportunity to weed out clearly undemocratic candidates.

A German Election

If, however, a central German Government were to be set up immediately, as Molotov demanded repeatedly this past week, it is clear that we would agree only if there were four-power election observer teams throughout Germany, freedom from intimidation for all non-Nazi candidates, and equal use of newsprint, radio, posters and speaking halls for all main parties. The Soviets have never in history allowed an election to be held under such conditions, so why waste time contemplating it?

There are two other aspects of the present conversations in London which ought to be mentioned, however. One is the Soviet economic aims in Germany, and the other the special French position. Molotov has concentrated his economic aims in two main demands, as at the long-drawn-out Moscow Conference last spring. He sticks to the demand for 10 billion dollars worth of reparations from German production in the years to come, which the Soviets apparently feel they need to tide them over a critical period of domestic recovery.

It is presumed that a large part of these reparations would be taken in consumer goods, to allow the new five-year plans to be concentrated, as announced, on heavy or armament industry, with less popular dissatisfaction over the long-deferred promise of a better life.

The second Soviet demand is for a share in the control of the Ruhr. They understand that this is the big trump card held by the Western powers. But the latter understand that too.

The French are in many respects in the most difficult position of all, as regards Germany. They feel that, having been invaded three times within living memory by the Germans, and being a much less powerful state than Soviet Russia, they are the most menaced by a German resurgence; yet they have the least control over Germany's destiny. Russia, having amputated a quarter of Germany, holds another quarter under occupation. Britain holds the Ruhr arms forge. But France only controls a small slice of Western Germany, with less than one-tenth of the Reich's population.

The French View

Normally, France would be only too pleased to see Germany mutilated in the east and then split into virtually two separate countries, as it seems she will be after the London Conference. But if one of these German fragments is to become an effective addition to the strength of Soviet Russia, which is sponsoring a new and dire menace to French independence, that is a different thing.

With Russia's followers engaged in pitched battle against his government at home, M. Bidault has become the most outspoken opponent of Russian policies in London, whereas formerly he was the most reticent. If, as some think, the Communist strikes and riots in France were timed to weaken Bidault's position in the Big Four Conference and force the French Government to admit that it couldn't rule against the Communists, and hence must make concessions to Soviet policy, then they have failed of their purpose. Personally I think they had, and still have, a much more far-reaching design.

But Bidault's resentment has been fired, more than by any other cause, by Molotov's curt refusal even to discuss the cession of the Saar, already conceded in principle by Britain and the United States, though Soviet Russia unilaterally sliced off one-quarter of Germany, including the country's second most important industrial area of Silesia, and handed it to Poland, after handing Poland over to Communist control.

Bidault Talks Up

So it has been M. Bidault, seeing all chances fading for the loosely federalized German state which France has urged for years, with the Ruhr under international control if not detached, who has met Molotov's campaign against any separate government for Western Germany head-on, and declared that if this conference fails to produce a four-power settlement for Germany, there is bound to be a separate arrangement for the western zones.

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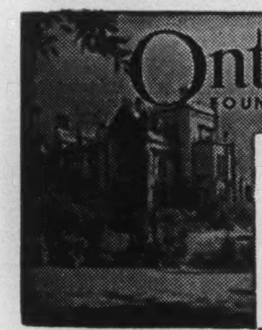

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3-47

JACK: Well Bill, it does seem as if I come round to see you every time I need advice! I've got to make a speech on Personal Service in business—most of it is written now, but I need one or two actual examples to round out the talk. Got any ideas?

BILL: Sure have, Jack. On the 1st of last month I handed a shipment to Canadian-European Forwarders for expediting. On the 7th of the month, exactly one week later, I was amazed to get a letter from my customer in South America, saying how glad he was to hear his goods were on the way.

JACK: But how on earth could he know so quickly? I don't get it!

BILL: I didn't either—till I telephoned Canadian-European Forwarders. Then I learned that it is their practice, no matter in what part of the world the consignees live, to advise them by airmail the same day that shipments for their account leave Toronto.

JACK: Bit of an expensive frill, though, isn't that?

BILL: Sure it is — but don't misunderstand me when I say that. Canadian-European Forwarders absorb the expense of this extra, personal service *themselves*—and feel that it not only helps customers, but builds up Canada's prestige as an exporting nation as well. Put *that* in your speech too, Jack.

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By ANDREW McDERMOTT

Canada plays a major part in carrying the radio voice of U.N. to the nations of the world. From the Canadian government-operated short-wave station at Sackville, N.B., Russia and north Central Europe can hear U.N. news. Canada's permanent radio staff at U.N. is small but hard-working and efficient.

"THIS is the United Nations calling the peoples of the world."

Preceded by musical notes, that call is repeated daily into many microphones at the United Nations headquarters in Lake Success, N.Y., to carry the voices of commentators in the five official languages, and the actual voices of delegates, to millions around the world through the magic of radio.

Canada and Canadians help to make those daily broadcasts possible though, oddly enough, it seems to be their principal job to insure other nations of the world than their own should hear the voice of U.N. in action. It is "just one of those things" that Canadians, apparently, are not sufficiently interested in the doings at Lake Success to actively demand more than the quick five-minute dust-off that usually is all the direct U.N. news supplied radio listeners in this country daily. Sometimes there has not even been that much, and, very occasionally, it has been more.

Compared to the U.S.S.R., Canada is plainly not interested. There is a daily one-hour broadcast to Russia containing commentaries, news and even the actual recorded voices of delegates speaking to the assembly.

And, ironically enough, that hour broadcast reaches Russia through courtesy of Canada—for it is through the powerful, new Canadian government short-wave radio facilities at Sackville, N.B., operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, that Russia and north Central Europe receive the voice of U.N.

Until just recently U.N. has had to rely principally on the U.S. State Department, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to provide the broadcast and relay facilities needed to get world transmission for its broadcasts in English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese, running as much as 12 hours a day in busy times. The elaborate plans for a world network, envisioned when U.N. began, are still on the drawing board. So far no way has been found to bring it into being with its tremendous expenditure for studios, transmitters and facilities, to say nothing of some $3 million to $5 million estimated for annual operation.

But a novel scheme is now being developed to extend the U.N. news by radio. It is a plan to line up the more than 100,000 radio "hams"—the operators of amateur transmitters—around the world to broadcast and transmit news of the world organization. This whole plan would operate without charge to U.N.

"Hams" Aid U.N.

It is suggested that instead of just chatting about the weather in their contacts with one another, the DXers will discuss important United Nations events and activities, arranging to supply the news to people and newspapers in their own areas as well as transmitting it to other "hams" they contact.

There are some 18 nationalities represented among the various radio producers, announcers, commentators, technicians and necessary staff needed to provide the world with U.N. news. In addition, when the major council is in session they must look after more than 100 accredited broadcasters who speak a host of languages. These must be provided either with direct broadcast facilities, cable, telephone or recording assistance. At Flushing Meadows they have the use of 14 broadcast booths overlooking the assembly hall plus two talks studios, while at Lake Success they have a total of 28 booths and can also occupy, on a schedule basis, one booth in each of the four main conference rooms.

Incidentally, radio has come to the rescue of the U.N. General Assembly, saving it from sure but slow suffocation in reams of multilingual translation texts. In recent weeks delegates and spectators alike have been provided with tiny portable receiving sets. By merely pressing a button on the receiver the listener can hear simultaneous translations of the speaker's remarks in either English or French. Later it is intended to add translations in the other three official languages.

Speeches made on the floor of the assembly are picked up and broadcast directly by the U. N.'s short-wave station which has a power so low it cannot be heard outside the assembly building. The receivers weigh about three pounds and are expected to reduce by at least one-half the time needed for the current session.

Important as it is, this is only a sideline to the main job of the radio division of U.N. That is to spread the news of U.N. Recent months have seen a Canadian rising rapidly to take one of the leading roles in the radio work. He is Peter Aylen who was only appointed last February, prior to that being Supervisor of the International Service of the C.B.C. in Montreal. Today he is chief of the radio division of the U.N. Department of Public Information.

The Canadian staff permanently at U.N. headquarters is a small one. It includes Mavor Moore, of Toronto, a senior producer who was formerly in the C.B.C. and the Canadian Army Psychological Warfare division as a producer and writer; Don Pringle, former producer and announcer at C.B.C. in Ottawa, and now filling a similar job at Lake Success; and Brian Meredith, also formerly of Ottawa who handles U.N. Overseas Liaison. He was a producer with B.B.C. overseas services prior to the war when he joined the Canadian Army in the radio end of public relations.

Mr Meredith recently addressed members of the Western Association of Broadcasters then meeting at Minaki, inviting the private radio stations to make use of U.N. radio facilities. "United Nations will get nowhere unless the various countries concerned consider the subject program-worthy."

The Canadian broadcasters have indicated they are willing to help. The $64 question with them, however, is a bit worrisome: How do you make U.N. interesting enough to keep your listeners tuned to your station?

Canadian radio personnel with the United Nations photographed in one of the U.N. conference rooms at Lake Success, N.Y. Left to right: Mavor Moore, Toronto, producer; Don Pringle, Ottawa and Fredericton, commentator; Brian Meredith, Ottawa, in charge of overseas liaison; Bernice Deacon formerly of the C.B.C., Toronto, and Peter Aylen, Ottawa, and Montreal. Mr. Aylen is now director of United Nations radio division.

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Holmes had made a start toward our present educational system—but it was many years before schools were free to all in Canada. Through those years it was public opinion expressed by vote that finally forced action.

When YOU cast your secret ballot at every election—municipal, provincial, federal—you exercise a duty and privilege planned, worked and fought for by your forefathers. Your vote protects the future of your children. To fail in this duty is to be less than a good citizen.

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N. Z.'s Maoris Are Not Restricted by Color

By J. C. GRAHAM

At the beginning of the century, a noted authority described the Maori race as potentially dead. European civilization had brought disaster to the race with tuberculosis and other western diseases. Today, because of up-to-date medicine, the Maoris number 100,000 and are steadily increasing.

They are very intelligent and, since there isn't a color bar, many of them have risen to high positions. There are many problems to overcome before the Maoris will be ready for complete westernized life but they are confident that it can be done. Mr. Graham believes that this race will contribute much to the future prosperity of New Zealand.

Auckland, New Zealand.

THE Maoris of New Zealand offer the world's most remarkable example of a native race which, after apparently going into a decline, suddenly became adjusted to the impact of European civilization and took on a new and vigorous lease of life. Only 40 years ago, a noted authority described the Maori race as sick unto death and already potentially dead. Today they number 100,000 and are increasing at three times the rate of the European population.

This transformation has brought profound problems both for the Maoris and for New Zealand as a whole. Vigorous efforts are now being made to solve these problems so that New Zealand will be able to maintain its claim that, in the Dominion, a white race and a native race live side by side in greater harmony than in any other country.

The Maoris came to New Zealand after epic voyages in frail canoes from the islands to the north, centuries before the country was discovered by the white man. They lived in a completely communal society with joint ownership of land and all other possessions. Society was centred round the village or pa and they never attained wider than tribal organization with rival tribes in a constant state of bloodthirsty warfare.

A Brave Foe

Although there was about a generation of warfare with the Maoris in the early and middle nineteenth century after white settlement began to assume large proportions, a section of the race was always friendly to the Europeans. The Maoris proved a brave and chivalrous foe and pacification of the country was achieved with a minimum of bitterness on either side. From the first the concept of personal loyalty to the British sovereign appealed to the Maoris and has done so to this day.

The impact of European civilization almost brought disaster to the race, however. Tuberculosis and other western diseases became rife and their numbers fell so rapidly that it was generally assumed that the extinction of the race was only a matter of time.

The Maoris had bitterly opposed the introduction of European medical methods, preferring the old tribal remedies. However, by the beginning of the present century, Western medicine and hygiene, together with some innate resistance in the race itself, were beginning to have their effect. The death rate fell. The birth rate had always been high, but infant mortality was reduced enormously. The fall in population was checked and was converted into a more and more rapid increase.

Coincident with this came a change in ideas of the ultimate destiny of the race. Until then it had been thought that the remnants of the the Maoris would be absorbed in the white population and adopt a completely European mode of life.

One of the reasons that led to this belief was the high standard of intelligence of the natives and the remarkably high achievements of a few outstanding members of the race. There has never been a color bar in New Zealand and talented Maoris soon showed they could absorb higher education and enter the professions. Maoris became successful doctors, lawyers and clergymen. One became a bishop and another, a world-famed ethnologist, Sir Peter Buck.

The Maoris elect four members to New Zealand's Parliament. They are natural orators and the Maori members often proved to be the outstanding speakers in the House of Representatives. Several rose to Cabinet rank and achieved notable success in administering their portfolios.

But while some members of the race could adopt a fully European way of life with success, those concerned with Maori welfare have become convinced that Maoris as a whole are not yet ready for a complete break with their past. Many who drifted to the towns and adopted the outward trappings of Western civilization worked only occasionally to provide a bare subsistence. They gravitated to the slum areas where they were subjected to the worst social influences. They lost the old tribal disciplines and restraints without absorbing the European code.

European Standards

The basis on which the Maori problem is now being tackled is the preservation of the better aspects of the old Maori culture, while striving to spread European standards in such matters as hygiene, housing, farming, and trade skills. It is considered that the future of the race still lies in the country districts. Improvement of life in rural communities is being encouraged and young Maoris are not being encouraged to migrate to the cities unless they are fitted for urban life by education and ability in trade or industry.

The re-education program for the Maori begins in the native schools, which have a different curriculum from that of other schools. Maoris are free to attend European schools and many do, but, in districts where the population is predominantly Maori, extra emphasis is laid on agriculture and farm technique for boys and practical training in housecraft for girls.

Many schools carry small farms stocked with sheep and cattle. The schools have their own kitchens where the girls prepare a hot midday meal. Regular training in preparing balanced meals will, it is hoped, tend to remedy the present-day Maori's dietary insufficiencies. The Maoris eat enormous meals, but they lack the protective qualities of proteins, vitamins, and mineral salts, leaving them too little resistant to disease.

Training and assistance in agricultural pursuits continue after the Maori leaves school. One of the most acute problems is, and always has been, the question of land ownership. All Maori land was communally owned and most of the early misunderstandings with the Maoris arose through Europeans buying land from one Maori when there might be several hundred others with an equal claim to it and willing to contest the validity of the sale.

The same difficulty arises now when it is desired to settle promising Maori farmers on blocks of native land. Difficulty in securing a guaranteed title often results in good land lying idle and undeveloped. A scheme which is securing results is for land to be developed by the State at the request of a majority of the owners who then nominate occupiers to farm it. The State takes a proportion of the farm income in return for its outlay.

The system is cumbersome and tenure not sufficiently secure but remarkable results have been achieved in some places. In a mere 10 years the valley of Waiohau, in the North Island, has been converted from a wilderness into a green oasis. Ten years ago, 17 families lived a primitive, poverty-stricken existence in grass huts and earth-floored iron shanties. Disease was rife and 50 per cent of the children died in infancy. Today there are 15 dairy farms and a sheep station.

Greatest Problem

Housing is one of the greatest problems in providing for the growing Maori community. Although conditions are much better than 20 years ago, at least half the Maori race is living in houses which do not measure up to present-day European standards. Six, 12, or even more people, may live and sleep in a one-roomed hut.

Because of their innate improvidence and inborn ideas of communal ownership, only a few Maoris save enough to build modern homes. However, various State schemes aim at providing up-to-date houses, either as a charge on the land or against fixed income such as rents, royalties or social security benefits. By this means, the general standard of housing is steadily being improved, and with it health and living standards generally.

The latest threat to Maori advancement is the tendency of some at least, to use New Zealand's social security scheme as a means of subsistence. The family benefit of $2 a week for each child amounts to a considerable sum in large Maori families, and with unemployment and other benefits, and various rents and royalties on native land, some Maoris at least are tending to retire from bread-winning and concentrate on gambling and liquor consumption.

Influential Maoris are concerned that slowly-acquired European attributes of thrift and persevering effort should not be undermined. They consider there is scope for direction by tribal committees so that family benefits are directed into proper channels. Both Maori and European are confident that this problem, like others, will be overcome and that the race has much to contribute to the future prosperity of the Dominion.

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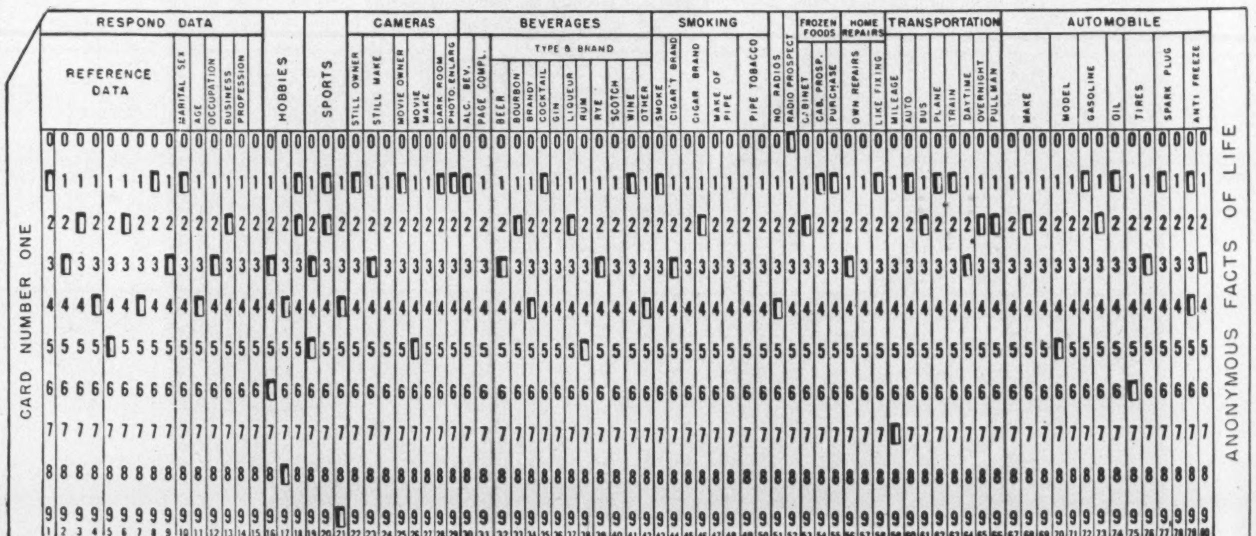

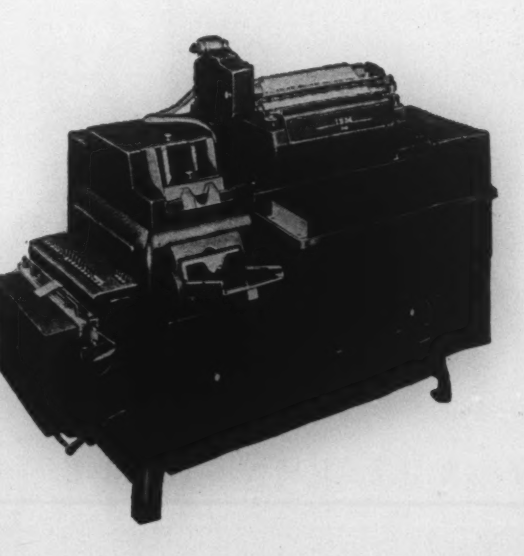

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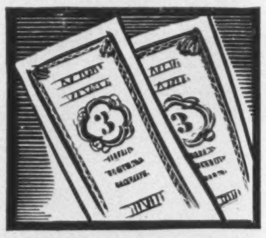
The pass books and balance sheets of our customers, of course, will add immeasurably to the record of the year's progress. But as shown in the Bank's annual statement, here is the condensed, highlight story of what we accomplished together in 1947.

DEPOSITS
More money is on deposit with the Bank than ever before. During the year, deposits increased by $23,119,000 to $640,683,000.

LOANS
Loans increased to a new high of $257,862,000. The increase of $85,628,000 was the greatest of any year in the Bank's history.



INVESTMENTS
Reflecting lessened need for short term financing by the Dominion Government, and also the employment of a larger amount of the Bank's funds in loans, investment holdings were reduced by $70,750,000 to $289,789,000.

TOTAL ASSETS
Assets continue to show expansion. The total at the year end was $714,444,000, an increase of $18,269,000 over the 1946 figure.

CONDENSED GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1947

ASSETS

Cash, Clearings and due from Banks	$ 125,565,290.47
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value	267,202,339.98
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	22,586,958.29
Call loans (secured)	19,325,019.07
Other loans and discounts (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	238,537,823.29
Liabilities of customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)	32,526,669.12
Bank Premises	6,234,038.32
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies	1,459,984.55
Other Assets	1,006,556.07
	$ 714,444,679.16

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	$ 1,726,765.67
Deposits	640,683,536.81
Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding	32,526,669.12
Other Liabilities	884,385.88
Capital	12,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	24,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,623,321.68
	$ 714,444,679.16

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SPORTING LIFE

Is Gambling Ethical?

By KIMBALL McILROY

THE postal authorities of the Canadian Government, apparently for want of else to do, recently announced plans for making life as difficult as possible for those desirous of participating in various overseas sweepstakes. There's no point in enumerating these plans, as they probably won't work. The important thing to consider is the Government's intentions and motivation.

The public reaction to the proposals is as predictable as the outcome of a Notre Dame football game. Those who like to buy sweepstakes tickets will think the notion stinks; those who do not like to buy sweepstakes tickets will send posies to the Post Office Department.

Who's right? Is it simply a matter of where you happen to sit, or can a little logic be applied to the whole idea of sweepstakes and lotteries and gambling in general?

In the first place, let's have it understood that gambling is one vice which seems to have skipped this department. It would be a matter of profound indifference to us if an ibex won the Derby, and dice are simply objects which interfere with our enjoyment of the dancing girls at stag parties.

To the prohibitionists and various if-you-don't-want-to-do-it-yourself-don't-let-other-people-do-it-either folks this would seem ample grounds for us to climb on the anti-gambling bandwagon and beat drums and blow horns and raise heck in general, but it's not as simple as that.

Let's look.

The question might be divided into three parts: is *any* gambling all right? Is *some* gambling all right? Is *all* gambling all right?

Right off the bat, let's make it perfectly clear that there's no strictly moral argument against gambling. There's nothing in the Bible, for example, which says you can't gamble, any more than there's anything which says you can't drink. An excessive desire to make money through gambling may get to be a sort of obsession which blinds a man to moral obligations, but so may the desire to make money in "legitimate" ways, like selling used cars. The fact that to recoup gambling losses a man may resort to crime is not a moral but a thoroughly practical consideration.

ARE there, then, any practical arguments against gambling? You bet there are. Lots of them.

First, it is an unfortunate fact that gamblers won't stop when they've lost what they can afford to lose. The theory behind this is simple: the result of the next roll, or the next race, is going to be different. (Theories are wonderful things, aren't they. So divorced from reality.) Of course, if a man wants to lose his own money, and all he can borrow from trusting friends, that's his business. The trouble is, some men have wives, and poor starving kiddies who need new shoes.

Second, it is a fact—sometimes quite effectively hushed up by interested parties—that legitimate food and clothing merchants in any race-track town can, provided they're not out at the track themselves, tell when the season begins by a pronounced falling off in trade. People are still spending their money, but it's a matter of opinion whether it's going into the most satisfactory channels or not.

Third, the gambling interests are not always represented by parties of the very highest reputation around town, and may even be of questionable character. In their favor, obviously, it must be remembered that there exist laws—however ill-advised—against gambling and that law-breakers are considered by many to be, *per se*, persons of evil repute.

That isn't the complete argument against gambling, by any means, but it's enough to justify the suspicion that *all* gambling can't be right. How about *some* gambling?

We'd better admit that some is all right. Otherwise we're going to find ourselves in trouble with a number of very reputable citizens. For example, the shady mining stock guys. What could be a greater gamble than some gold stocks except, of course, for their promoters? Your average horse-player wouldn't be found dead investing in that kind of gold mine, at least, not at those odds. You buy shares in a plot of ground and find that it's more likely to contain dinosaur relics than gold. Better you should give yourself a break and play a 60 to 1 shot afflicted with the heaves.

NO, some gambling must be all right. The trouble is, nobody seems to have made up his mind just what "some" means, least of all the authorities.

As things stand a man can toss away a couple of thousand bucks on Pyrites Lake gold stock, but not—most places—a nickel in a slot machine. He can invest his life savings in some screwy invention, but not even ten bucks in a pile of chips. Oddest of all, he can bet his shirt on a nag called Rube's Delight if he goes to the track to do it, but if he doesn't want to waste his time at the races and instead makes the wager with the nearest bookie, everybody concerned is liable to get tossed into the can.

This last gives us a clue to governmental thinking in the matter of gambling. The reason you can bet at the track is that the various authorities get their cut off the top before the proceeds are divided among the luckier suckers. On the other hand they have to wait for the income tax people to get a share out of the bookie, and that's a somewhat uncertain process at best.

THE fact that betting is allowed at a race track proves that the government isn't against gambling. It just wants to profit by it. It confines wagering to the track premises because that's the easiest place to keep an eye on it. Bookmakers, the government says, are illegal, and therefore will not exist.

This is nonsense. Bookmakers exist, and thrive. They didn't create the demand; they merely try to meet it. If the authorities want their cut, why not legalize the bookies? Why force a man, in these days of labor shortage, to waste a whole afternoon if he wants to make a legal bet?

And while we're on the subject, let's get honest about the whole thing. The simple fact of the matter is that, in any sizable town, a man who wants to gamble in any way that appeals to him can do so. Give him half an hour and he can locate almost any known sort of game. Saying that he's a naughty, naughty boy for looking doesn't alter the fact.

SO why not make all sorts of gambling just as legal an occupation as stockbroking? If people are going to spend their money on out-of-the-country sweepstakes, why not organize one of our own, with some worthy and local cause the ultimate beneficiary? At least then the suckers who buy the tickets will have the satisfaction of knowing that the proceeds are being spent more or less for their benefit.

Understand, now, this department isn't making any suggestions; we're just asking questions. From our point of view, the whole matter is academic to a degree. We wouldn't even place a bet on a fixed race. But a lot of people would. And our position in this matter is the same as on many others: if a sane, responsible adult wants to do something of his own free will and volition, it takes a mighty self-confident person to tell him he shouldn't — far more self-confident than this department.

All you'd need would be controls to prevent abuses, the same controls in the public interest which prevent a driver from driving recklessly, a promoter — allegedly — from selling stocks known to be worthless, and a drinker, in theory, from buying liquor if his kids are starving.

THE Canadian Press recently selected an eastern inter-collegiate all-star rugby team. On it appeared the names of ten players from the University of Western Ontario, none at all from the University of Toronto.

On the last day of the season, Western and Toronto met. Western was lucky to get away with a 14-14 tie.

It looks as if the C.P. had grounds there for a suit for non-support.

Scarcity of fertilizers in Britain has led to the discovery that seaweed is a first-class substitute. Above picture shows quantities of the weed being collected from the beach at Penzance on the Cornish coast.

A COUPLE of columns ago we discussed the subject of Professional Boxing, Is It Honest? Yes and no, we decided; some places. Well, on the day this is being written the morning papers are carrying three separate items of interest in this connection.

In Toronto, Athletic Commissioner Syl Apps has slapped a $250 fine on one Joey Brown for alleged failure to put forth his best efforts in a joust with Arthur King.

In Liverpool, Nova Scotia, the local commission has charged that one Red Ryan (sic) of Boston went so patently into the tank in a bout with Tiger Warrington that even Warrington looked shocked and horrified.

In New York, rumors of a fix are flying thick and fast following the fourth round TKO of Billy Fox over Jake Lamota.

We didn't see either the Liverpool or the New York bouts, though we should like very much to have witnessed any spectacle which could surprise such an old-timer as the Tiger. We did, however, see the Brown-King go, and we have only one observation to make on it.

The bout was so close that King won on a split decision. If we were a manager and had ordered our fighter to take things easy and lose, and he cut it so fine that the decision was split, we'd personally beat his brains out with a ring stool.

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In Trieste, Men Duck When Car Backfires

By R. BROOMAN-WHITE

The author, a newspaperman who is visiting Trieste after an absence of two years, says the atmosphere there is virtually unchanged. He believes, however, that if the Democratic government in Italy can survive the difficulties of the coming winter, there is reason to expect that it will survive permanently.

The Communists, realizing this, will attempt a strong bid for power during the next few months. But there have been so many acts of violence lately that any violence on their part will swing public opinion overwhelmingly against them.

Trieste.

I SAW Trieste for the first time two years ago, in the autumn of 1945. Though it had just been liberated by British and New Zealand Forces, the situation was extremely critical.

It was feared that the Partisans might attempt a coup to seize the port and surrounding territory, which Yugoslavia has coveted ever since the last war. Negotiations to fix a provisional frontier were carried on against a background of violence and terrorism by the Communists.

When I returned here last week I found the atmosphere almost unchanged. The terror continues. The frontier, it is true, has now been settled on paper. But attempts to mark it out on the ground seem to have degenerated into a fantastic game, in which British and American troops spend the day driving in boundary posts, while the Yugoslavs spend the night pulling them up. The brief history of the Free Territory of Trieste, whose constitution bears a marked and rather sinister resemblance to that of pre-war Danzig has already been marked by street fighting, a general strike, various political murders, the manhandling of some British civilians, and an extremely narrow escape from a serious clash when Yugoslav units made a menacing advance during the night of Sept. 15.

No Sense of Reality

It is hard to keep any sense of realities when one finds that a journey of 24 hours by train from London can carry one to a pre-1930 luxury playground, and a few miles farther on, plunge one suddenly back into the all-too-clearly-remembered surroundings of war. Here one is in a grim, ugly, commercial seaport, full of troops, where men duck when a car backfires.

Within its narrow boundaries, Trieste contains in a highly concentrated form examples of most of the troubles of the present day. To begin with, it has its own local iron curtain. Under Allied Military Government, it has been divided into two sections. Zone A, which is primarily Italian and occupied by Anglo-American forces, is capitalist and democratic. Zone B, occupied by the Yugoslavs, is communistic and totalitarian.

The new Government of the Free Territory is going to have to run them in double harness. If it fails to make the rival systems work together, nothing in the area will work at all. Here it is easy to see what the political division of Europe is costing in terms of the ordinary man's bread and butter. Except for a few relief ships unloading American supplies, the port lies idle. Unless someone can find a formula to reconcile the hitherto irreconciliable, the unemployment is going to continue. To the east, Yugoslavia is busy with plans for developing her port of Fiume to carry the trade from the satellite countries of Central Europe. To the west, Italy will no doubt turn to the wharves of Venice for her own needs.

Then there is the refugee problem. The peace settlement gave Yugoslavia the predominantly Italian town of Pola a little farther down the coast. About 28,000 of the 32,000 inhabitants promptly abandoned their homes and fled into the Italian area of the Free Territory. Finally, there is the terror. One stands on the border of the lands, where men still live in fear as they did in Europe under the Nazis.

Recent Attacks

A new feature of recent Communistic oppression has been an intensification of attacks on religion. In Yugoslavia, this has shown itself in trials of prominent members of the clergy, who were alleged to have been plotting against the Government. In the Trieste area, it has appeared in a more parochial but more savage form when a parish priest was hacked to pieces by a mob at the doorway of his church a few miles from the city.

If such brutalities continue, they may have a considerable effect far beyond Trieste's own frontiers, and may exert an influence on the whole future of Italy. If Democratic government in that country can survive the difficulties of the coming winter, there is every reason to expect that it will survive permanently.

The Communists realize this and will make a strong bid for power during the next few months. There are rumors that they may even resort to violence. But nothing could be better calculated to swing public feeling throughout Italy overwhelmingly against them than such reports from Trieste of the persecution of Italians and the martyring of priests.

Thursdays are now eggless in the U.S. but no longer poultryless. Secy. of Commerce Averell Harriman acts accordingly in a Washington Café.

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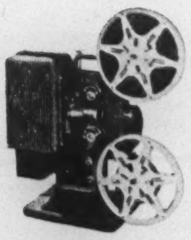

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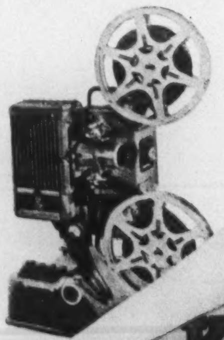

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

73RD ANNUAL REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

YEAR OF ACCOMPLISHMENT, GREAT ACTIVITY AND CRISIS

CO-OPERATION OF INDUSTRY & CONSUMER NECESSARY

Broader opportunity and increased output per man hour essential during 1948

MR. R. S. WALDIE, president, said, in part:

The year 1947 has been for Canadian business a year of accomplishment, great activity, and crisis. Adjustment from war work to peacetime occupations has been completed though the heritage of the war will affect us for years.

Business has been phenomenally active. Our gross national production is now at a record rate of around $12 billion. Industrial production is more than 10 per cent above the high level of last year. Employment has never been higher nor unemployment lower. To quote more figures would serve only to confirm and sharpen one's daily observation.

One is apt to forget how strikingly the Canadian economy has been transformed since 1939. The number of men engaged in agriculture is over 20 per cent less than in 1939. The present high level of farm production is the more striking in the light of these figures. It is evidence of the hard work of the present farm population, and of the great extent of the mechanization which has been accomplished. In contrast to this change, the number of persons engaged in manufacturing has practically doubled since 1939 and now exceeds the number in farming. An increase of about one-third in the numbers in construction is less striking, but there have been also sharp increases in employment in trade, transportation and communication and services. The changes which these facts indicate have not been fully accomplished. They are still taking place. Our country is in process of becoming highly industrialized. If the present trend continues we shall soon have two persons engaged in manufacturing for every one in agriculture in Ontario and Quebec and a ratio of three to one in British Columbia.

We are, as we have always been, highly dependent on exports, and our exports are at record peacetime levels. They are more than double in value our exports of 1929. Our exports to the United States have, however, increased less than those to other markets. In the first eight months of this year exports to all countries increased by 20 per cent, but the greater part of the increase was in price, not volume. At these high levels our exports are held in check, first, by our inability to produce more, and, second, by the heavy demand for home use. Also they are becoming restricted, by the inability of some of our customers to find the necessary means of payment.

Wartime experience emphasized the influence which government spending might have on the level of national income. In his budget speech, the Minister of Finance forecast a drop of some $500 millions in federal government expenditures and a decline of an unspecified amount in loans, advances and investments. Actual expenditures appear to be running at an even lower rate. Provincial and municipal expenditures have increased substantially, but not enough to offset the federal decrease. Despite tax reductions, revenues of all governments are very buoyant. In the first seven months of the fiscal year the federal government had a surplus of revenue over *all cash requirements* of about $300 million. This is likely to accumulate at a slower rate in the later months of the year, but it is probable that there will be a substantial surplus of revenue over all spending and advances.

The most buoyant influence in the Canadian economy today is the extraordinarily high rate of private investment in residential, industrial and commercial buildings, machinery and equipment in stock in trade. Estimated at the beginning of the year as likely to be $1,700 million, it is improbable, on present indications, that it will fall far below that figure. The volume will be lower but costs higher. The continuing shortage in building space of all kinds and the costly delays in completion have, to a degree, distracted attention from the great volume of construction and installation of equipment actually being accomplished. The important fact is that what is being attempted, in addition to all the other drafts on our productive resources, is beyond the immediate capacity of the country.

Consumer buying, as measured by the value of retail sales, has been running at higher levels this year than in 1946. When however, allowance is made for the strong rise in retail prices, the *volume* of retail sales has apparently been declining over recent months. Despite rising incomes the consumer is showing resistance to higher prices. Increased dollar sales of food, and durable goods are being made at the expense of other lines.

The strong expansionary influences in the economy today are private capital investment and buoyant exports, the latter financed in part by government export credits extended to the United Kingdom and other countries. These have been sufficient to generate unprecedentedly high employment and income and also to create serious problems in the Canadian economy. Of these, the problem of rising prices and wages and that of our balance of payments are obviously of great and critical importance.

PRICES AND COSTS

Since the middle of 1946, wholesale prices in the United States have moved up by more than one-third. Having been less than 50 per cent above prewar levels, they are now more than double. In the last half of 1946, Canada escaped most of this increase by reason partly of the maintenance of price control and partly by the appreciation of the dollar to parity. From the beginning of 1947, however, with the progressive removal of price controls and of subsidies and the acceleration of demand, Canadian prices have risen more rapidly than prices in the United States. Since the summer the insistent need of Europe for food and the disappointing crops in North America have given fresh impetus to prices.

In the summer and fall of 1946 the upward movement of wages was resumed and by August of this year there had been in manufacturing an increase of about 12 per cent in weekly earnings.

To the spiral race between prices and wages there is no end but disaster. It is elementary but important that what is happening in Canada, as in other countries, is that we are trying to crowd too much investment, too much consumption and too much export into the present.

We are trying to rebuild inventories, repair war damage, and execute all the projects deferred in the war years. If we continue to attempt it we are bound to fail, and we may create serious damage. Unless there are unexpectedly great increases in output per man-hour, we cannot produce all that we are asking to consume, and build all the houses and factories and do all the re-equipping of them which we have planned, and at the same time export enough to pay for our imports and implement our undertakings to the United Kingdom and other allied countries. At present, the most active pressure is coming from private business and the consumer and not, as during the previous seven years, from the government.

The difficulty of accomplishing our programs has been increased by the inadequate output per worker. This has been conspicuously true in the construction industry. Any change which increases average output will reduce the difficulty. Increase in the number of workers by immigration would also relieve the pressure, particularly in industries in which the labour shortage is acute. But relief must come also by postponement of part of our programs. If there is unwillingness to postpone, it will be enforced by rising prices and costs. Producers will price themselves out of the consumers' market. Exporters will be unable to compete in foreign markets. The costs of construction will force the revision of plans for business and industrial expansion. Both the economy and the individual will benefit if those in a position to do so postpone their projects and their buying to a more convenient season.

It is worth emphasizing that, while some important circumstances differ, the present high tempo of business has many similarities to the conditions of 1919-20. High consumer income backed by wartime savings, the attempts of consumers, dealers and producers to replenish their run-down stocks and build them up to new levels, the efforts to get on with long-range projects of expansion and modernization, while, at the same time, countries devastated by war must devote part of their manpower to the repair of war damage—these are common features of both periods. The sharp crisis of 1920 was specially marked by a swift decline of prices and by severe losses on high-priced inventories. While the situations are not identical, the prudent business man in 1947 should survey his inventory position carefully and make conservative decisions.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROBLEM

Since the late summer of 1946, this country has been faced with a critical foreign exchange problem. Our exports have been at high levels and have continued to increase month by month. Only in the export of gold have the figures been at less than peak levels. Our tourist earnings have been gratifying. But, on the other side, our imports have increased by leaps and bounds. Taking all countries into account, we still have a surplus, though a rapidly diminishing surplus of exports. But for an important portion of our exports we are being paid in Canadian dollars lent to the United Kingdom and other Allied Governments by the Canadian Government and not in currencies which we can use as payment for our imports. We did achieve a surplus, but not of anything like the amount required to pay for our imports and make good our credits. To achieve our export programs we have shortened the supply of goods at home. United States goods have flowed in to fill the vacuum.

Our balance of payments with the United States characteristically is adverse. The adverse balance with the United States has always been heavy at the peak of a boom and at such times we have had an over-all adverse balance. But in the booms in the past, Canada has been an importer of capital. In the present situation we have, for good and urgent reasons, endeavoured to combine boom conditions with a program for a very large capital export. We have made good our loans to the United Kingdom and Allied Governments but at the expense of our foreign exchange reserves.

While virtually all our imports from the United States have increased greatly, the most striking increases have been in high-standard consumption goods, such as consumers' durables, in goods to replace unobtainable overseas imports, such as cotton goods, and in industrial equipment and "investment" goods, of which machinery is typical.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

To meet the foreign exchange crisis which has been rolling up for the past fifteen months, the Government has recently announced its program. Though most of the details had been forecast and discussed, the drastic reality has come as a shock to many.

One part of the program is aimed at the reduction and postponement of imports from dollar countries and at reducing expenditures on pleasure travel abroad. Wartime prohibitions and quotas on the importation of consumers' goods are re-imposed but on a considerably wider basis. Fruits and vegetables, imported without restriction during the war, are now subject to limitation. Heavy excise taxes on consumers' durable goods are re-imposed with the intention of postponing purchases and reducing the importation of parts. The importation of industrial equipment is to be subject to license, and the Minister of Reconstruction has been given the duty of bringing about, after consultation with industries, a postponement of a substantial part of the capital expansion program.

Another part, whose details are as yet not clear, is designed to promote more reciprocity than has heretofore existed in the trade in industrial materials and parts. This must be a long term, not a short term development.

A third part is to be a recommendation to Parliament that a production subsidy be paid to gold producers.

To take care of contingencies and give assurance that ample resources are available to meet requirements, a credit is being negotiated with the Export-Import Bank on which the Government of Canada may draw as occasion may demand.

I do not propose to comment in detail on this program. But I feel impelled to make one or two general comments and to draw attention to some implications for Canadian industry.

The Government has chosen a course of action designed to limit imports, dampen down and postpone capital and consumer buying while at the same time offering encouragement to gold producers and obtaining a credit for emergency use. Many would prefer alternative courses of action or less distasteful methods than the re-imposition of wartime controls. Let us be clear, however, that some action could not be avoided. It had already been postponed a dangerously long time. We must be clear also that any effective action must curtail imports and lead to a postponement of some of our purchasing and capital projects. The situation which had developed is not to be treated by painless methods.

Changes will no doubt be proposed and modifications made in the announced program, but we shall resolve this crisis more safely and emerge from it more quickly if there is understanding and willing co-operation on the part of the consumer and industry in carrying out the program.

MINING

The Government proposals include special encouragement to the gold mining industry. There has been keen disappointment among many that the bonus of $7 an ounce is not to apply to all production. As the details are not available and are still subject to discussion, I do not propose to comment on this. The important thing is that encouragement is to be given to mines with a low profit margin to return to capacity production and to new mines to begin production at the earliest possible date.

But whatever its form, an incentive bonus will not in itself produce the desired increase in gold output. Labour shortages are still a serious impediment. To make aid to the gold mines effective, there must be also an aggressive campaign for obtaining miners wherever they can be obtained. Hard-rock miners among European displaced persons should be brought to Canada with dispatch and in numbers.

Quite apart from the value that gold has in obtaining foreign exchange it has been of considerable importance in supporting prosperity in Canadian mining areas. It is estimated that for each miner employed, another fourteen persons are required in other occupations. This is an additional reason for Government assistance to the gold mining industry.

FORESTRY

In the present situation, the forest industries have a vital role to play. As the world's largest newsprint producer, Canada's output is greater than the aggregate produced by five of her principal competitors. The output of newsprint will probably reach a high point of 4.4 million tons in 1947. The United States is the predominant outlet taking about 82 per cent. This industry is our most important source of much needed U.S. funds.

In recent years the increase in the demand for forest products has highlighted their importance to the Canadian economy and it has been given fresh emphasis. Under great pressure to produce to the utmost, the Canadian Forest industries are forced to note that their sources of raw material are exhaustible unless drastic measures are taken to conserve them. Last year a Royal Commission in British Columbia made several recommendations with a view to sounder exploitation of that province's forest resources. Recently the Kennedy Royal Commission presented an exhaustive report on forestry to the Ontario Government. Government action in the long-neglected forestry industry is to be commended. Unfortunately steps toward better forestry are handicapped by lack of manpower especially highly skilled personnel such as forestry engineers.

AGRICULTURE

The plight of Europe and our own need for maximum exports again places special responsibilities on Canadian agriculture.

Unfavourable weather during the growing season resulted in lower farm production than in 1946. Heavy sales during the first half of the year raised the farmer's cash income about 16.5 per cent higher than it was in the first half of 1946.

Owing to the reduction in the wheat crop, little more than 200 million bushels will be available for export and of this, 160 million bushels are earmarked for the United Kingdom. Poor crops and transportation difficulties make it unlikely that enough coarse grain will be moved from the Prairies to Eastern Canada to meet the requirements of farmers specializing in livestock. This is giving renewed force to the rise in food prices.

Despite higher farm income the drift of workers out of agricultural into other industries continues, and notwithstanding increased mechanization there still exists a definte shortage of farming personnel. This will place a limit on what Canadian agriculture is able to contribute to our own and the world's food requirements.

IMMIGRATION

As I have already mentioned, labour shortages are hampering production on our farms and in our mines and forests. Immigrants are badly needed to operate the extensive Canadian economy to its best advantage. If we are to minimize the restrictive side of the Government's program, additional workers must be obtained, particularly for our export industries.

Canada must act soon if we are to obtain the more desirable of the people seeking fresh opportunities outside their native lands. The setting up of a separate department in the Dominion Government would seem to be a prerequisite to any comprehensive immigration program.

Any discussion of immigration must however take account of the outflow of many talented Canadian citizens every year particularly to the United States. Employers, whether governmental or private, must accept the responsibility of broadening the opportunities open to Canadians.

THE FUTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

The difficulties of the world in getting back to full peacetime production have forced us temporarily to restrict our trade. Fortunately however the longer-run prospects for Canadian trade are at the same time being improved. At present in Havana a conference is assembled to approve the establishment of an International Trade Organization under whose charter a pattern for expanding trade and a reliable framework of world trade regulations is being set up among the principal trading countries of the world. The Government has recently announced, another part of the same plan, viz.: the trade agreements negotiated at Geneva, which it proposes to recommend to Parliament. Never before has such a widespread negotiation taken place. Our principal, though not our sole interest, is in the substantial reduction in United States duties on Canadian products and in the reductions which we on our part have offered to make in our own duties. The long-run effect on our trading with other countries will also be important. The United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg are the trading part of Europe with which we had closest relations and they too have entered the agreements.

Some of you will recall the consternation with which Canadians learned of the United States emergency tariff of 1921. From that date on to 1930 United States tariffs underwent successive increases. The present agreement, broadly, goes back to the level of the Underwood tariff of 1913, the most liberal tariff which the United States has had in our generation.

The trade agreements which must satisfy others as well as ourselves do not contain everything that we might desire, but they do indicate that the United States contemplates taking a different direction in its tariff policy than it took after the first World War.

The possibility of expanding trade offers to Canadian industry an opportunity to use its wartime experience in efficient production and to test its greater competence in the markets of the world. Let us seize vigorously the opportunities which are offered.

MR. W. G. MOORE
General Manager

The Seventy-Third Annual Statement now before you indicates another year of steady progress, total assets again reaching an all-time high at $415,081,510 compared with $403,550,418 a year ago.

PROFITS

Profits before provision for taxes were $1,807,826 compared with $1,440,148 last year, an increase of $367,678. After providing $742,000 for Government taxes as against $500,053 a year ago the balance of profit carried forward was increased by $140,659 to $1,281,666.

RESERVE FUND

It will be noted an amount of $2,000,000 previously set aside from time to time for contingencies out of profits upon which taxes have been paid, and not now required for that purpose, has been added to Reserve Fund. This makes the Shareholders' total investment $18,281,666 consisting of $7,000,000 of Paid-up Capital, $10,000,000

Reserve Fund, and $1,281,666 balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account.

DEPOSITS

Deposits by the public at $377,841,-638, an increase of $5,093,801, are also an all-time high, a decrease of $11,853,-000 in Government deposits, and of $18,163,000 in non-interest bearing deposits being more than offset by an increase of over $35,000,000 in interest bearing deposits.

Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding are now $7,777,192, an increase of approximately $3,000,000. This increase is chiefly in foreign business and indicates that your Bank continues to attract and finance an increasingly larger share of the business with countries abroad with which Canada has important trade relations.

Cash Assets consisting of gold and subsidiary coin and notes of and balances with the Bank of Canada total $39,444,576, or slightly in excess of 10% of liabilities to the public in the form of notes of the Bank still outstanding in circulation and deposits by the public.

INVESTMENTS

Our portfolio of investments now stands at $163,843,099 which is less than a year ago by $51,767,854. This decrease is entirely in Dominion Government securities maturing within two years. During the year the Government redeemed $48,000,000 of Deposit Certificates held by us at this time last year. There are now no Dominion Government Deposit Certificates outstanding.

Further changes in our portfolio of investments are an increase of $21,000,-000 in Other Dominion Government Securities, a decrease of $500,000 in Canadian Municipal Securities, and an increase of $3,000,000 in Other Bonds and Debentures. Of our total investments of $163,843,099, $79,617,518 mature within 5 years.

As will be noted later Loans have increased substantially so that a decrease in Investments is a natural concomitant of an increase in Loans.

LOANS

Loans total $171,300,000 which is an increase of $57,000,000 over a year ago. Of these loans Call and Short Loans show a decrease of $800,000, Current Loans an increase of $54,000,000, Loans to Provincial Governments an increase of $2,300,000 and Loans to Municipalities an increase of $1,100,000.

The increase of $54,000,000 in Current Loans is specially gratifying and worthy of comment, indicating as it does that the Bank is faithfully meeting the legitimate business needs of the communities which it serves, and that with the increase in the tempo of business which has obtained in practically every line of endeavour our customers have been enabled to make greater use of the lines of credit which we have made available to them. All our loans are carefully investigated before they are made, are well diversified and amply secured, and any contingency of loss fully provided for. Practically every Canadian industry is represented. For example a survey of our Current Loans undertaken as of 30th September, 1947, but not including Call Loans and Loans to Governments and Municipalities which are shown separately in our Statements, disclosed these loans were distributed as follows: — Agriculture, including farmers, cattle dealers, fruit raisers and grain dealers $19,000,000; Financial $19,000,000; Merchandising, wholesale and retail, $34,000,000; Manufacturers of and Dealers in Forest Products $15,-000,000; Other Manufacturing of all descriptions including agricultural implements, builders' supplies; food products, furniture and fixtures, iron and steel, rubber, textiles, and petroleum $35,000,000; Mining $2,000,000; Public Utilities $2,000,000; Contractors for construction purposes $9,000,000; Churches, Hospitals and other Institutions $2,000,000; all in addition to $14,000,000 of business and personal loans to others not included in any of the above classifications.

BANK PREMISES

Bank Premises Account which includes furnishings and equipment now stands at $6,053,000, an increase of $400,000 after applying the depreciation of $225,000 permitted by law. New purchases include properties at Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary and Montreal and equipment in the form of safes and safety deposit boxes which have not been readily available for some years and were urgently required. New buildings or extensions to existing buildings were either completed or are in course of completion at Edmonton South, Essex, Kapuskasing, Port Colborne, Simcoe, and at Avenue Road and Fairlawn, and Eglinton Avenue and Oakwood in Toronto. We still have a further moderate building programme in contemplation but it is not intended to undertake more than is considered absolutely essential until conditions in the construction industry are more normal.

SHAREHOLDERS, BRANCHES, AND STAFF

Shareholders now number 2,919, an increase of 51. Of the total 255 are residents of the United States, a decrease of 18.

During the year 8 new Branches and 2 Sub-Branches were opened making the number of Branches and Sub-Branches in operation 188 in all. Of these 4 are in the Province of Quebec, 115 in Ontario, 7 in Manitoba, 23 in Saskatchewan, 23 in Alberta, 15 in British Columbia, and 1 in the North West Territories.

Our staff increased during the year by 221 to 2,225, of whom 44% are young women compared with 48% a year ago. The staff situation has improved considerably but is still somewhat sub-normal. The work has increased enormously but has been undertaken cheerfully by all. I wish to take this opportunity to assure every member of the staff that their welfare is constantly in our minds and to thank them sincerely for their continued help and co-operation without which the results of the past year could not have been achieved.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Business conditions throughout the Bank year can be said to have been good and, in a sense, prosperous, but the basic situation is somewhat unsound and unreal. Trade with Britain and certain other countries has been maintained in part by the aid of loans granted by our Government and our trading position with the United States is seriously out of balance.

No country can expect to emerge from the ravages of a major war such as the world has recently experienced unscathed and prices and wages cannot continue to rise indefinitely without serious consequences. The measures just announced by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance on behalf of the Government to meet the situation which confronts us are designed ultimately to restore trade generally to a more normal basis and should be given a thorough trial.

Any sacrifices we may be called upon to make are well within our power and well worthwhile. We can best help ourselves and the peoples of the world who so urgently need our help by co-operating loyally with the Government and by working harder, producing more, and reducing costs, to enable us to compete effectively and hold our place in the markets of the world that are open to us. A nation with our record of accomplishments in the late war cannot fail to overcome the difficulties that lie ahead if we apply ourselves diligently to the task. I have sufficient faith in the virility, resource, and common sense of our citizens to believe they will not be found wanting. The Banks of Canada which have stood the test of time were never in stronger position than they are today and stand ready to do their part.

LONDON LETTER

Thanks to Foresight of A.-P. Co., U.K. Will Be Great Oil Exporter

By P. O'D.

London.

MANY years ago, when the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., as it was then known, established its great refinery at Llandarcy in Wales, and a smaller one at Grangemouth in Scotland, experienced oilmen in this country shook their heads over the project. However desirable it might be to establish such an industry in this country —and the British Government, the majority shareholder, was naturally very much in favor of it—economically it was considered a sounder policy to refine the petroleum where it was produced, as indeed the company was already doing on a large scale at Abadan in Persia, and bring the finished products to this country, thus lowering the heavy transportation costs.

Now it becomes clear that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (to give it its new name) was merely ahead of its time—by a little matter of 25 years or so. The great oil-developments going on in the Near East, and especially the pipe-lines to the Mediterranean seaboard, have entirely altered the problem. These are bringing petroleum some 3,000 miles closer to this country, and will cut out the enormous dues to the Suez Canal, which amount to well over £1,000,000 a year in the case of the Anglo-Iranian alone. Refining in Britain thus becomes a far better economic proposition than ever before.

The best evidence of this is that the people who formerly dismissed it as good patriotism but bad business are now going in for it on a big scale —and not chiefly for patriotic reasons. It has become very good business. The Shell Oil Co. is raising nearly £30,000,000 for the construction of two large-scale oil refineries, one on the Thames and the other on the Manchester Ship Canal. The Anglo-Iranian Co. is spending £12,000,000 on additions to its Grangemouth plant. The Anglo-American Co., an offshoot of Standard Oil, is engaged in similar developments.

Altogether it is estimated that during the next five years more than £150,000,000 will be spent in this country in building up a refining industry which will make Britain a great exporter of refined-oil products. Naturally, in carrying out this very ambitious program, a great deal will depend on the allocation of labor and materials by the various Ministries concerned. But it can be safely assumed that everything possible will be done to encourage undertakings which mean so much to the economic recovery of the country.

Britain is going into the oil-refining business in a very big way; and the people who have been so cheerfully engaged in writing Britain off as a sort of industrial poor relation, old and tired and waiting for hand-outs, would do well to make a note of it. There is nothing feeble or humble about the British oil industry. And it isn't the only one.

A Great National Service

The British Broadcasting Corp. has been celebrating its Silver Jubilee, chiefly by rather reminiscent programs which bring in as many as possible of the stars of other days, including the amazing Tommy Handley, who was there in the beginning, and who still is one of its best and most popular comedians. Altogether it is a splendid record of public service and of progress, artistically, technically, and every other way. In spite of what carping critics may say, and they are both numerous and vocal, the B.B.C. has plenty to celebrate; and quite rightly the B.B.C. is not being at all modest about it.

My own recollection goes back very clearly to those early days of Station 2LO at Savoy Hill, to the primitive programs, the catch-as-catch-can reception, and the crystal sets with head-phones, which were all we had then. They seem very comic, as we look back at them now, but how astonishing it was in those days to fiddle about with the queer little apparatus and suddenly find music and voices coming to you out of the air. It was a sort of daily miracle; and like miracles it didn't always happen. But what a thrill it was when it did!

I can also remember a little Italian-American, who used to go about Fleet Street trying to interest editors in radio as a newspaper feature. He was full of enthusiasm, but he didn't have much luck. Newspapers were at that time rather hostile to this new rival in the distribution of news, and very little disposed to advertise it. Musical and theatrical organizations were hostile too —except the British National Opera Co., which in January, 1923, broadcast a performance of Mozart's "The Magic Flute." This was the first big "outside" broadcast.

In the first year of the B.B.C.'s existence the post office, which already controlled it, issued less than 150,000 licences. Today there are over 11,000,000. In between lies the long story of the development of a great national service which, in war as in peace, has deserved well of its public.

Quantity, Not Quality

Not long ago a friend of mine, who wanted an allowance of petrol under the new regulations, decided to make his appeal in person. He went to the Regional Petroleum Office—perhaps it would be better not to say where—and, in looking about for the right person to tackle, blundered into a large room where a great many people, mostly young men and girls, were sitting at tables disposing of the appeals by letter.

My friend was not surprised that so many clerks were necessary, for those appeals must come in by the thousand. But what did shock him was the apparent spirit of casual irresponsibility in which the appeals were dealt with. "Listen to this one, Gert!" "Oh, chuck it in the waste-paper basket." "Give him half—they always ask for twice as much as they need."

The worst of it is that this spirit of inexperienced and irresponsible authority runs through almost all the services. With the multiplication of controls goes the multiplication of staffs, and harassed heads of departments have to get together what assistance they can, without much regard to its quality. nor does this apply merely to unimportant and subordinate jobs.

Only the other day in the debate on the King's Speech, a Socialist Member protested against the way Government departments are being run. He told of "one young lady, very charming", who was responsible for holding up production of a new type of machine for 18 months, thus causing the loss of hundreds of thousands of Pounds. He suggested that this young lady was not the right person to make that sort of decision.

"It is no joke", said Mr. Edwards. "In the way we are going we are asking for trouble. It is suicide. This system is going to pull this Party down, and not the Opposition." As Mr. Edwards remarked, it is certainly no joke—for any of us.

Everybody's Happy

There is not very much that can be usefully added to the great flood of description and commentary that has been poured out over every aspect of that happy event, the Royal Wedding. But there is one feature that cannot be too much emphasized, and that is the extent and warmth of the popular rejoicing. No need here for any organized whipping up of enthusiasm. Everyone was interested, everyone was happy about it all, and people were eager to give expression to their happiness, so far as they could.

Chiefly, of course, this is due to the affection and esteem in which the Royal Family is universally held—or so near universally as to make no difference. But it is due also to that love of color and pageantry which is innate in English people, and which has been sadly starved for a good many years now. Very wisely there was no attempt to make this an austerity affair, in spite of what earnest but misguided persons had to say about setting an example of simplicity and economy.

The things that should be simple were kept simple—the wedding ceremony itself, for instance, which, in the words of the Archbishop of York, was no different essentially from the wedding of a cottager's daughter to the young man of her choice in some remote village of the Dales. But for the rest, it was allowed to be what it should, a great national occasion, full of pomp and color. And the whole nation rejoiced.

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Juvenile Immigration Will Help Canada

By E. L. CHICANOT

The author feels that Canada is overemphasizing the immigration of older persons. He thinks that with so many childless families in Canada that the emphasis should lie rather on the young Europeans who have neither guardian nor home. This way the prospective citizen will be Canadian raised, educated and trained.

Also the ratio of the younger group is increasingly unfavorable. Since 1871, the group over 60 has jumped from 56 persons per 1,000 to 102. Juvenile immigration can cure this.

A rather arresting letter appeared in the Montreal *Star* a short while ago. It struck one forcibly because it drew much-needed attention to a phase of the current housing situation which seems to go largely unnoticed, its significance unappreciated.

"I am a Canadian, born and brought up in Canada, and served overseas with the Canadian Army during the 1939-45 war. But I am in rather a curious position. I have a good job, with a good salary, a comfortable bank account. Yet I can't bring my relatives into my own country. There are several that I would really like to have here and I can vouch for them very highly. They would be no drain on the country because I can well afford to keep them, feed them and clothe them. The only catch is that they aren't born yet. And they aren't going to be if I can help it, because while there is apparently space available for immigrants I can't find space to raise my own children. Oh yes, we have one and would like him to have some brothers and sisters, but the apartment is too small at present and by the time we can get a larger place it may be just a little too late.

Many Others

"I am sure there are many young couples like ourselves who can afford a family or an increase in the present family but can't find a place large enough and reasonably priced to allow any more children. It would be most unfair to my wife and children to be packed into these two-by-four apartments that are being built today. Of course I might find a larger house if I look around, but the cost would be so high that I couldn't afford a larger family then. On the other hand, I might find a place in the poorer sections of the city but that would be penalizing my present family."

Those Canadians who find cause for satisfaction in the rise that has taken place in the birthrate due to the epidemic of war marriages fail to take into the reckoning the effect that the inability of these young couples with a first child to find suitable living accommodation is likely to have upon the future situation in this regard. Undoubtedly fewer children are being born to these marriages than would otherwise be the case and the conditions responsible for such restriction are not going to greatly improve. The premises these young people will ultimately secure as "suitable" will be by reason of high costs restricted spatially so that in many cases they will have to curtail the size of families they might desire to have.

Restrictions on U.K. immigrants are being eased; relaxations permit relatives of Canadians to come to Canada; the authorities are admitting some displaced persons and looking over the field to see how many we should take. This is all to the good. But it should not distract us from a work of great importance, that of producing and raising our own citizens and doing everything possible to aid the Canadian people in so doing. An adult immigrant, no matter what his potential contribution to the country, can never take the place of a citizen born, raised, educated here.

Various measures are aiding in this direction, Family Allowances being, of course, the outstanding example. And one might mention such measures as that of the Government of Alberta which bears the cost of maternity hospitalization for residents of the province. But we cannot overlook the fact that the serious housing shortage is working in the opposite direction, and one wonders whether something more effective might not be done under the prevailing conditions of limited dwelling space and restricted immigration movement.

Two little news items which recently appeared in the public press fell into natural association. One related to the findings of the Curtis Committee in Britain which, as the result of an 18 months study, reported there were 125,000 "homeless" children in England and Scotland—that is children deprived of a normal home background, though they may be living in institutions or private homes. The second item, from Niagara Falls, stated that Mayor L. Houck had been besieged with calls from childless couples desiring to adopt a British orphan following the arrival there of the first "mail order" baby "sight unseen." "There are many families who could afford to follow their example and give some little British orphan a good home" said the mayor.

Going Down

According to government authorities, in the future the Dominion is to relate immigration to "absorptive capacity." The Canadian birthrate is normally going steadily down, many families are not desirous of having children, and conditions are preventing others from having or expanding families. There are at least 10 per cent of Canadian marriages involuntarily sterile, and a great many homes in Canada where a child would certainly be welcome. If we have any appreciation of what should constitute a normal Canadian family the "absorptive capacity" of Canadian homes is enormous.

A total of 783,767 families in Canada or 31 per cent have no children. Some 591,768 families or over 23 per cent have but one child. There are 440,096 families or over 21 per cent with but 2 children. More than 75 per cent of all the families in Canada have less than three children. It should, in all fairness, be pointed out that in two-thirds of the families with no children at home the head was over 45 years of age, and in 30 per cent of the families the head was 65 years or over. Still, it must be emphasized, in one-quarter of the families with no children the

(*Continued on Page* 37)

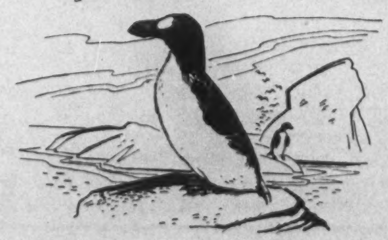
Only a museum piece?

The spectacular Whooping Crane was once common in Canada and the United States, but in the last thirty-five years it has become the rarest of North American birds. After scientific investigations, conducted from Texas to Saskatchewan, it has been estimated that there are less than thirty "Whoopers" in the world!

Existing legal protection strengthened by public sentiment is essential to the survival of the species. To increase Canadians' appreciation of the need for conservation, The Carling Conservation Club issues free, authoritative literature on the many aspects of conservation to all its members, as well as colorful reprints of wildlife pictures.

WHOOPING CRANE

By Frank L. Beebe



In 1852, the last Great Auk was killed, as had been thousands upon thousands in the preceding years. This aquatic bird provides another example of the inevitable results of wholesale slaughter of wildlife.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Viruses Are Similar to Magnets but Possess a Stronger Force

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

VIRUSES are appearing in a new and different light. Heretofore they have been viewed as producers of deadly diseases, with no beneficial attributes. It has now been found that there are useful viruses. In addition, strange new forces have been discovered in the activities of viruses. They are called long-range forces, and all that can be said of their nature at present is that they are "unusual." They are expected to play an important role in developments in several fields of science.

The existence of these new forces was revealed by Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Princeton, N. J., during the recent centennial celebration of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University. As a result of the possession of these new forces, viruses act similar to magnets in that they produce effects on other viruses at relatively great distances from them. There is no conclusive evidence, however, that the forces are either electrical or magnetic.

Rodlike Structures

If the forces are not magnetic, they nevertheless produce responses in the viruses similar to those in permanent magnets. When viruses are immersed in a liquid in which they are widely separated they are arranged in random fashion. They are rodlike structures with a length eight times as great as their diameter. When the liquid is evaporated so that the viruses are brought closer together, they take on an orderly arrangement, parallel to each other.

Viruses are so small that it is impossible to see them in this arrangement, even with the use of an optical microscope of the highest power. The tobacco mosaic virus, which is one of the larger viruses, has a diameter of 15 microns and a length of 280 microns. A micron is 39.37 millionths of an inch. When arranged in parallel formation the viruses act somewhat similar to a spectrum grating, which has many fine lines ruled very close together, and a light beam passing through the liquid is spread out.

The forces that bring about the parallel arrangement act when the viruses are more than three thousandths of an inch from each other. The distance of separation is more than five times the diameter of the virus and more than 20,000 times the distance over which atoms exert their forces over the valence bonds that tie atoms together in molecules. The only other distance phenomenon of comparable magnitude is that exhibited by freely suspended permanent magnets.

In some ways the viruses act the same as magnets. If, while they are in the parallel arrangement, they are placed in an alternating-current magnetic field they will rotate, presenting alternate ends toward one pole of the magnet in step with its changes of polarity.

In one more way the viruses resemble magnets. If a liquid containing a suspension of viruses is subjected to ultrasonic waves the viruses are broken. They break into half, quarter and eighth-length pieces. When quiet is restored to the liquid the virus fragments unite end to end.

Break into Fragments

This end-to-end union is observed in full-length viruses, and they form rods of great length. When these rods of great length are subjected to ultrasonic waves they break into fragments which bear no relation to the original lengths. When the small fragments unite they make no effort to form a unit 280 microns long.

When two viruses join end to end that joint is so strong that when the ultrasonic waves break the rod it breaks at some other point. The forces that bring about the union of two viruses appear to be more powerful than the forces which hold adjoining molecules together to form matter.

Ends of rod magnets of opposite polarity are attracted to each other, and the rods will stick to each other, but they will not adhere so strongly that the magnets will break at another point rather than permit separation. This indicates that the forces exhibited by the viruses differ from magnetism.

Another reason for doubting that simple magnetism is involved is that if they were acting as magnetic dipoles the rods would, when brought closer to each other in parallel formation, repel each other if all like poles were presented to each other; this in turn would cause the rods in alternate rows to rotate, end for end, and then all the rods would attract each other and form a compact mass similar to matches in a box. This does not happen. A force that resembles magnetic repulsion keeps them separated. Nevertheless, an attractive force causes them to unite end to end.

A half, quarter or an eighth-length virus has lost its power to produce disease, but if injected in an organism it possesses the power to render it immune to whole viruses.

"The existence of long-range forces is now generally accepted," said Dr. Stanley, "but the nature of these forces has been and remains a matter of much controversy. Long-range forces are of great importance in biology for they may be responsible for intracellular events such as, for example, chromosome duplication. This is a field for research which may yield very significant results."

How the viruses travel in a body is an unsolved mystery. Their self-duplication process takes place inside cells. How they enter cells, or whether they enter cells, is unknown; also it is not known how infection spreads from cell to cell. The question arises: Can a virus remain outside a cell and by use of its long-range forces operating through the ectoplasm, or skin, of a cell reproduce itself inside? And can the same process operate from cell to cell?

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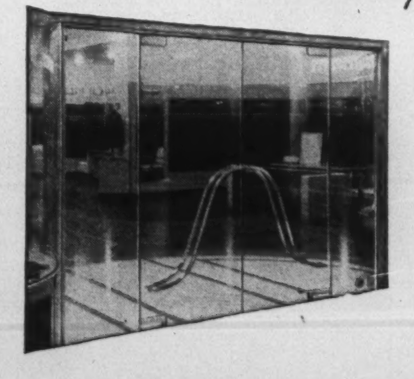

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Religious Education in Schools Today

By VERA K. NATION

Miss Vera Nation, now visiting Canada, holds a London Honors degree in English and French and the Cambridge Diploma for Proficiency in Divinity, and is Religious Instruction specialist in an English girls' grammar school (ages 11-18). She has also taught children and adults' Sunday School, inaugurated and conducted adult study circles and represented the secondary schools of Coventry on the Coventry Christian Council. She is travelling from Montreal to Victoria in order to exchange views and information with the teachers of Canada.

Here she outlines the general importance of religious education in schools, contending that it is the lowering of spiritual values which has brought about our present troubles.

LIBERTY of conscience is one of the dearest possessions of the English-speaking peoples. We in Great Britain at present are hampered in a hundred different ways: we cannot go off in the car for the week-end because we cannot buy petrol: we cannot hire a man to paint the stained kitchen walls because he is on more essential work: we cannot bring our own money with us when we travel abroad. But we are still free to proclaim our various beliefs and disbeliefs in Hyde Park or on Tower Hill. Our listeners are free to listen, to heckle, or to stroll away in disgust.

But these listeners are in the main adults. What about our children in the classrooms? Must they be forced to listen to what is perhaps only one teacher's personal opinion? Parents especially are anxious about the teaching their children will receive in school, and this concern is shown by the interest aroused by the whole question of Religious Education in schools supported by the state. As regards private schools, naturally a parent chooses his own school, but in schools supported by public funds the question of how much or how little should be taught is a really delicate one.

Dynamic Force

Sometimes, realizing the impossibility of pleasing everyone, and remembering bitter religious animosities, the citizen shrugs his shoulders and says "Leave religion out altogether." This attitude, to my mind, although one can understand it, is lazy, stupid and impracticable. Religion is the most dynamic force we know. We may advocate it, attack it, or cold-shoulder it, but we can never leave it out. The attempt to do so has led to disaster. The young person of today is not satisfied with an inherited code of behavior. Conventional standards are no longer blindly accepted. The intelligent child asks "Why should I do this? Why should I not do that?" and the intelligent child has a right to an intelligent answer.

Here is our dilemma. Never before has it been so vital that mankind should hold some clear idea of its destiny and purpose, but never before have the dangers of regimented thought been so apparent. How often are we told that the miseries inflicted on the world by the Nazis were due not only to deliberately evil leadership, but also to the blind obedience of those who allowed themselves to be thus led. A nation of yes-men is in an unhealthy state. So we guard our independence of thought and our right to worship as we wish, very jealously indeed.

Yet religious instruction there must be, for this much is clear. Although different men assign different causes to the glaring ills before us: the growth of juvenile delinquency, competitive greed, the threat of war, yet it is clear that the trouble is something more fundamental than politics or economics; it is spiritual. No one in our time can deny the existence of evil, and every parent wishes that his child may learn to hate the evil and do the good. He expects, and he has a right to expect, that the schools shall not only set a good example in manners and conduct, but also impart at least the fundamentals of morality and religion.

We in England are trying to solve the problem in our own way, and each province in Canada is trying to solve the problem in its own way. Discussion and contact between Canadian and English teachers should surely be helpful to both countries, and I am glad of this opportunity to tell something of what is being done at home.

Education Bill

The Ministry of Education for England and Wales has enacted in its new Education Bill that in all schools "the day should begin with a collective act of worship and that religious instruction should be given." This instruction is to be undenominational, "in accordance with a syllabus agreed on by a conference called by the local education authority, and consisting of members of the religious denominations concerned, the teachers' associations and the authority". England and Wales, therefore, publicly affirm their belief that religious observance and instruction are the basis of all education. (There is, of course, a "conscience" clause giving exemption to those whose parents disapprove of any religious teaching.)

A noticeable feature in England of the last few years has been the improvement in the standard of religious teaching. Training courses for teachers have been crowded: Lambeth, London, Oxford and Cambridge offer diplomas in Religious Knowledge. Much hard study has been given in the last fifty years, both to the Old and New Testaments, with the result that the everyday intelligent layman can appreciate the difference between early folk-lore and historical fact, between poetry and chronicle.

No one now supposes that the exact measurements of Noah's Ark or of the Tower of Babel, have any religious significance, or that the Christian faith stands or falls by the literal truth of the story of Jonah and the Whale. The large and growing membership of many Bible-reading societies amongst children and adults is proof that this new study has led, not to less devotion, but to a more reverent and scholarly appreciation of the Bible.

All this has given Religious Knowledge a more dignified place in the school time table, and an added prestige in the pupils' minds. When they realize that a teacher approaches this subject with the same scholarly integrity that is brought to other subjects, they will naturally adopt the same approach. A vague piety, or general willingness to "teach anything" in the place of real devotion and study, is certainly to be blamed for a widespread feeling that the Bible need not be taken seriously in every day life. Young people come to respect and love the Bible when they can study it intelligently and begin to trace the self-revelation of God to man, and the search of man for God.

I cannot agree with those who call modern youth irreligious. In my long experience of teaching, I have found boys and girls deeply interested in spiritual and moral questions and alive to their international and social obligations. Where they are critical of the Churches, it is not for what they profess, but for their failure to live up to their profession. Teen-agers are interested in live and relevant issues, and the Religious Knowledge period affords endless opportunities for discussing their many problems.

There is certainly a set syllabus, but one can never be sure in any part of the school, that a Religious Knowledge lesson will take the course planned! A question will divert the whole lesson and a vigorous discussion will arise on the right relations between boy and girl, marriage and divorce, spiritualism, atomic energy, the existence and nature of Heaven and Hell. The older pupils will demand the teacher's opinion on Free-will and Predestination, and here is the opportunity to introduce them to the best theological writings, in which they can pursue topics which cannot adequately be treated in a 40-minute period.

Other Religions

In an agreed syllabus, the study of world-religions other than Christianity is suggested in the 16-18 year old groups, and it is certainly here that the pupil is best able to grasp the philosophy behind Buddhism, Mohammedanism and the rest. Such study is obviously important to the understanding of problems in the east. Industrial and social problems are tackled here, too, with the wide knowledge gained from history and civics lessons.

But before this period come the eager-to-act groups. Here the B.B.C. has given inspiration by its plays on the Old Testament prophets, the adventures of Paul and the life of Christ. The youngsters love to write their own dramatic versions and I have seen many class productions by children of twelve and thirteen which in dignified reverence could teach much to more self-conscious adults. The inexperienced teacher, however, must be wary when he chooses a theme like "Daniel in the Lions' Den" ("Please, may I be a lion?") or Balshazzar's feast—where a thousand guests gave themselves up to revelry, or even the indignation meeting of silversmiths at Ephesus, who "cried for the space of two hours 'great is Diana of the Ephesians!'" Unless a hall is available for such diversions, it is hard to remain popular with the teacher in the next classroom.

But, the plain man will ask, does all this make any real difference to the pupil's life and everyday behavior, or is it something far-away and detached? I think the answer must be: it certainly does make a difference. Although no one wants to use religion to frighten delinquents into good behavior, or as a means to good citizenship, it is undoubted that true religion would lessen delinquency and lead to good citizenship. Real study of the Bible, with consideration of the application of Christian principles to current problems, will be of the utmost value in dealing with racial hatreds and other horrors.

Having joined in the simple morning worship of a small Canadian public school, numbering more than 20 different nationalities, watched Jews and Gentiles working happily together on an art project, listened to a music class where a Chinese and a Japanese child sang side by side, I feel that Canada has a great opportunity to foster the true international spirit, and in Religious Instruction classes to stress the unity of mankind. "For God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth."

• •

NOT NOW, MY CHILD!

THERE was a time—too quickly
  gone—
So all the greybeards say,
Which they delight to muse upon;
  A golden yesterday.

No motor-cars came roaring by
  To slay you on the street.
The cost-of-living wasn't high,
  And girls were mild and sweet.

The fierce atomic bomb was still
  An undiscovered toy.
The world was rosy with good-will
  A-quivering with joy.

Oh, life was beautifully tame,
  And wild alarms were few;
And seven portly Malpèques came
  In every oyster stew!

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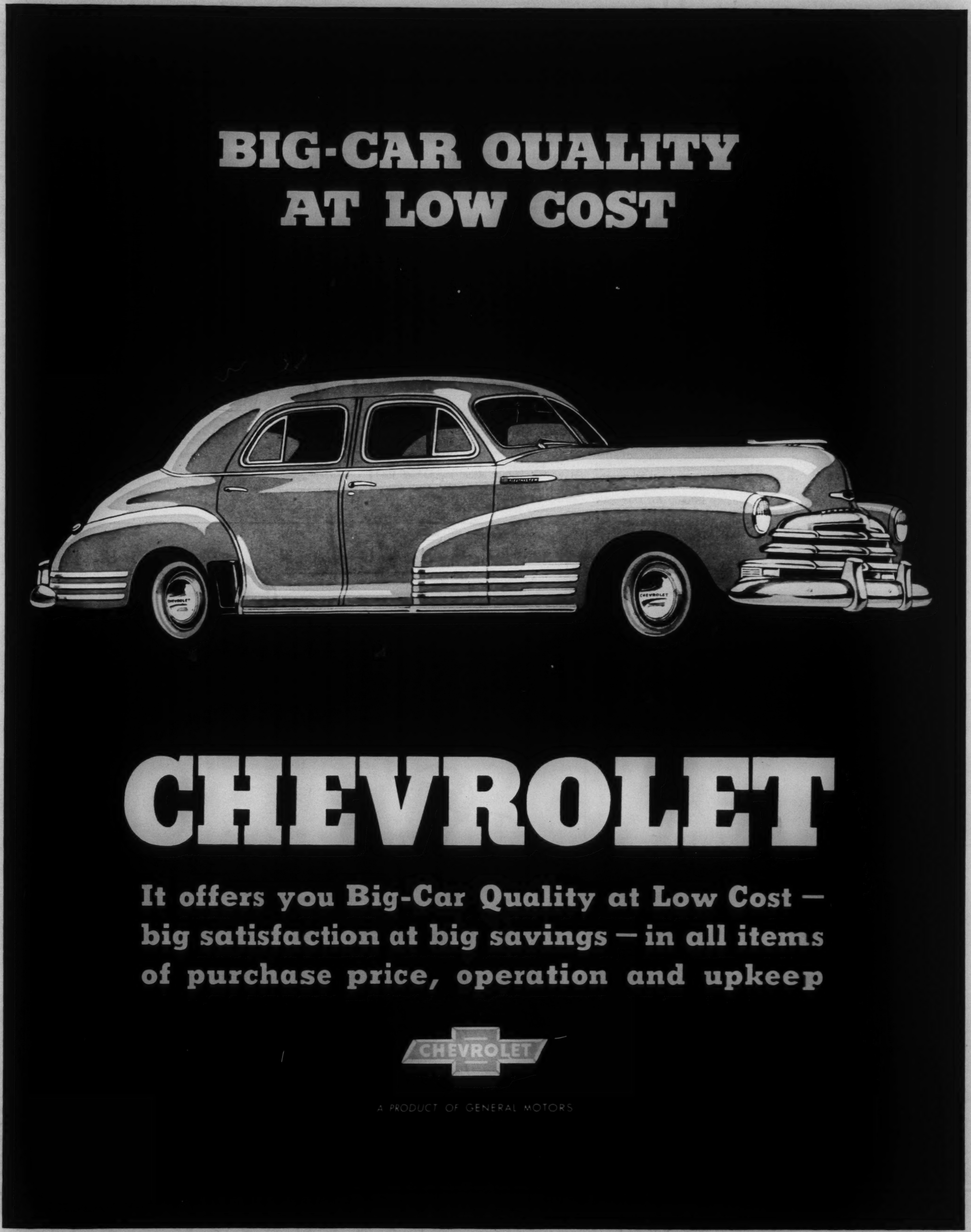
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MANHATTAN PLAYGOER

How to Guess Winners and Losers in a Lively Broadway Season

By NAT BENSON

New York.

THERE are few things more interesting in the theatre than watching a Broadway season "settle" or get squared away. As the late great Daniel Frohman once sapiently observed: "You never know whether your play is any good till the final curtain goes down." Truth will go the late Mons. Frohman one better, for if you're a producer, you don't really "*know*" until the final curtain has gone down three or four times. Unless, of course, your play is an egregious turkey like the first play produced this season on Broadway, "The Magic Touch," which the critics hammered off the boards after a few performances, perhaps because it tried to make a hero out of a publisher; which we all know simply can't be done, not even by a publisher's wife.

Recently we had a dramatic visitation on Broadway called "Trial Honeymoon" whose press agent even claimed that three or four performances were ENOUGH. And yet this same boudoir Derby had one memorable if racy wisecrack, which most of the witless "colyumists" reproduced: the jest in which an amorous photographer tries to lure a sweet young thing astray and says, "Let's go into the dark room and see what develops!" Broadway is full of racy jests and such inimitable corn of the Sioux or maize variety. Still, "Trial Honeymoon," in which every character seemed to have broken loose from his or her Ostermoorings, can't have been much worse than several Grade Q exhibits we've seen succeeding this season.

Some plays are so thin, so pointless, so seemingly artless that you wonder how or why any producer in full command of his mental powers poured all those hard-to-get simoleons down the drain to cause such a mess of dramatic ectoplasm to materialize. In the same category are the genteel ineffectual meanderings of drawing-room stuffies that leave you nothing to cheer for and what is much sadder still, not even a crumb of substance to whet your baffled wits upon. When a play is so fundamentally decent and dull, there's no zest whatever in awarding it the works, even in Swedish. When it's offensively loud, bawdy or tasteless, honest New York critics have always found plenty of fun in letting it have both barrels.

2,300-Year-Old Tragedy

Undoubtedly the prize exhibits this year are Judith Anderson's terrific performance in Robinson Jeffers' fine modernization of Euripedes' 2300-year-old tragedy "Medea," and lovely little June Lockhart's fascinating performance in a pleasing but old-style comedy of Hugh Herbert's, "For Love or Money." Carried away in the wake of those super-colossal jobs, "Oklahoma" and "Carousel," the new Rodgers and Hammerstein opus, "Allegro," received a surprising advance and early play from the press, but those analysts who used hindsight as well as foresight predict a comparatively early fold-up for this not-too-original musical that seems more like a cheerier version of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" set to Rodgers' music and Agnes de Mille terpsichore, than anything as fantastically fresh as "Okla" and the Molnar tragedy.

In the two latter R. and H. had pretty stout material to lean upon. In "Allegro" their own native invention doesn't seem to have been quite robust enough to warrant all-out Theatre Guild production, if the creators' names hadn't been Oscar and Richard.

Still, it's a wise or very human genius who's able to fall flat on his face every so often. Even Mr. Shaw has written a few that call aloud for cranberries and savory stuffing. But the most interesting kind of food for critical speculation is that offered by the "half-ways" — the plays that should roll over and die and just don't, and the ones that have some right to go on breathing (albeit asthmatically) and do not.

English Comedienne

To the latter luckless brotherhood belonged two very fair evenings of entertainment which we saw—England's première comedienne, Cicely Courtneidge in "Under the Counter," a too-too English and too-too brilliant musical comedy for Broadway's buxom tastes — and "Our Lan'," Theodore Ward's very noble and slow-paced tragedy about some beleaguered colored folks on an island off Georgia in 1865. Either one of these defunctuated pieces was better stuff in every way than the noisy knock-'em-over farce "A Young Man's Fancy" by Harry Thurschwell and Alfred Golden.

The latter concerns some very boisterous shenanigans in a boy's summer camp in New England, wherein a bevy of adolescent toughies try to give a mamma's boy "the business," and, of course, little Algernon simply buffaloes them. "A Young Man's Fancy" does prove one thing, however: that people still read and enjoy en masse the old malarkey that once endeared the Katzenjammers to us all. Our fourteen-year-old Julian opined that this play was pretty potent stuff, so, it would seem that for critics of his age "A Young Man's Fancy" may very well be the morning milk. Come to recall it, "Hamlet" did not mean much to us either at that impressionable age. We liked Wm. S. Hart, Elmo Lincoln and the original "Perils of Pauline" then.

To be sure, there were two very pretty girls in "A Young Man's Fancy," Anne Britten and Lynne Carter, and two very convincing lads, Ronnie Jacoby and Roy Sterling. But alas! the plot creaked with arteriosclerosis and every punch was telegraphed from the Connecticut woods. Still, don't let that deter you, because this farce has been running for eight months—and at quite a substantial profit; it's a one-act, no-big-name play that can travel on a shoe-string. They say that stalwart Bill Talman who personally plays the male lead, a good-scout camp coach, even owns a "piece" of the show—and that's the way to keep your stars in harness for the run of the play.

In view of this play's benign fate, one is invited to view speculatively the reasons why good dramatic fare of such immeasurably sounder texture as offered in "Our Lan'" and "Under the Counter" should have perished prematurely. Lack of pace

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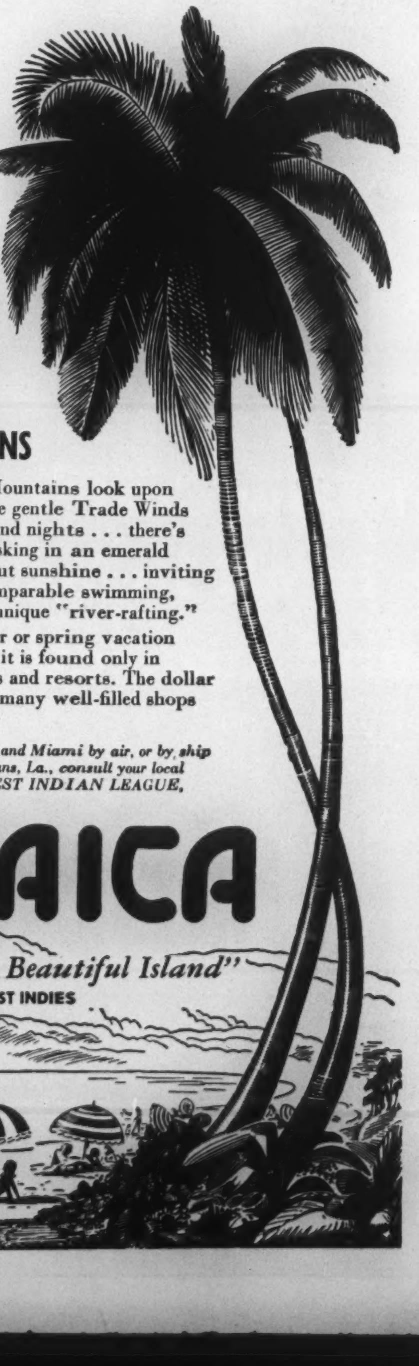

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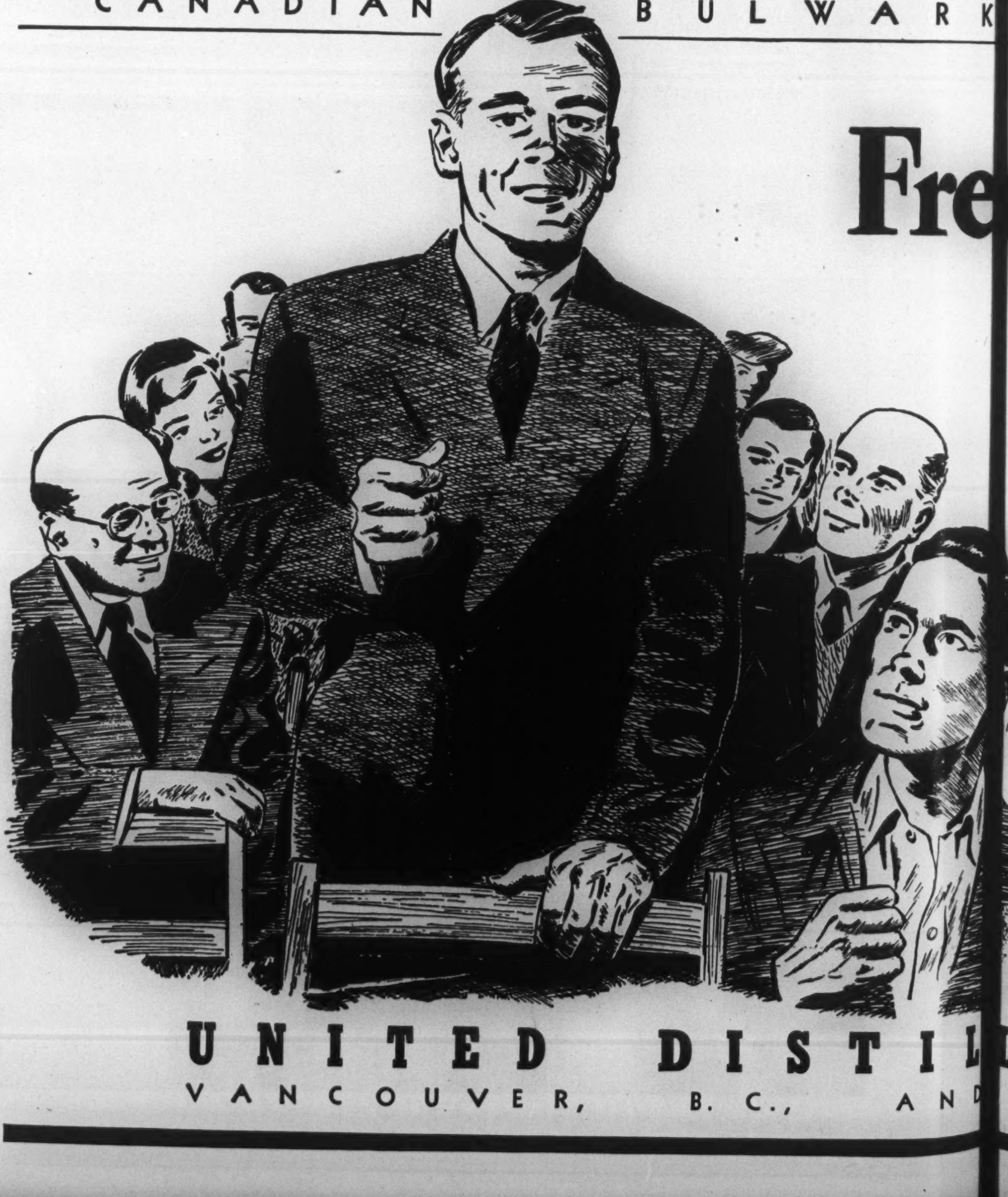
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UNITED DISTIL
VANCOUVER, B.C., AN

and tightly-wrought drama doomed "Our Lan'," a really fine, sincere play bearing on man's inhumanity to darker man. Splendid performances by William Veasey, "the black Chaliapin," a lean gaunt Lincolnesque negro actor, and Muriel Smith, late buxom Carmen of Billy Rose's sepian "Carmen Jones," went a-glimmering. That keenly sensitive actress Julie Haydon, whom we will always remember in the unforgettable "Glass Menagerie," had a sympathetic bit part. Valerie Black and a big cast of excellent negro players worked terribly hard and earnestly to make drama of what must have been largely a literary recitative before the gifted Eddie Dowling took it under his able direction. But it all added up to a depressing and undeserved fold-up after a few weeks.

Pace of a different kind, pace that was far too fast, too brittle, too specialized in its essentially Mayfair zip was responsible for knocking off the colorful Cicely Courtneidge show, "Under the Counter," fresh from a two-year run in London. It wasn't couched in the Broadway or even the American idiom — but rather a racy, brilliantly satiric kind of wry self-mocking British humor keyed the whole show. Not the kind of humor that makes for Broadway boffoes and belly-laughs, but a "perfectly priceless" Belgravian brand of "Rumaw" that made even the flip Bob Hope's telegraphed gags seem pretty static. Fortyish and zippy Miss Courtneidge we can take in small dosage like Benedictine, but we must stress the extreme charm and personability of her dashing British male lead, Thorley Walters, and a most beautiful breath-takingly fresh chorus of English girls so unshopworn they looked as if they'd never been barked at by a single Broadway wolf. "Under the Counter" with its swift genial kidding of black-market practices would have been regarded as excellent fun by audiences all across Canada (and rightly so!) or Australia, but it just wasn't Broadway fare — and it *did* suffer considerably from lack of a book, plot or substance enough to bolster up a woefully transparent second act.

Sheep and Goats

Panoramically speaking, it is only fair at this time of year to sort the worthy sheep out from the short-lived goats and tell out-of-town visitors what's worth seeing on Broadway. Class A musical shows are the durable "Oklahoma," Ethel Merman's gusty "Annie Get Your Gun" and that beautiful musical fantasy "Brigadoon". Worthily entertaining musicals are the new "Allegro," "Finian's Rainbow," "High Button Shoes" and "Music in My Heart" saved by Tschaikowsky's music and Billy Rose's rave review. There are good plays in plenty — Class A for serious minds: Judith Anderson's memorable "Medea"; the new Dutch playwright Jan de Hartog's impressive play of science and the supernatural, "This Time Tomorrow"; Paul Kelly in the superb "Command Decision"; Maurice Evans' entertaining "Man and Superman"; Basil Rathbone and Wendy Hiller in "The Heiress," and John Van Druten's new serious schoolmaster play, "The Druid Circle," starring that most dependable actor Leo G. Carroll. For lighter fare, we can seriously recommend the perennial "Harvey," Norman Krasna's "John Loves Mary," "Born Yesterday" and, of course, the new hit comedy "For Love or Money," brightened by the dazzling performance of the blithe and beautiful 22-year-old June Lockhart.

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BAGATELLE

Voters' List

By KIMBALL McILROY

THE Eleventh Ward boasted seventeen factories, eight hundred businesses, a gas works, three cemeteries including one for pets, one thousand private homes, seventeen thousand apartment houses and tenements, and Pickles Callaghan.

Pickles, undisputed boss of the Eleventh, boasted that his party had never lost an election in the ward (and added, to his intimates, that, until someone moved the cemeteries, they never would).

Waiting to face the grand jury, Pickles was not unduly nervous. As he recalled it, he had faced grand juries after every election since 1917, with the unexplained exception of the years 1923 and 1941. He had never been indicted.

Dave Costello, his right-hand man, was not as happy. "All that worries me, Pickles," he said, "is those guys you sent out to get the names for the voters' list."

"What about them?"

Dave shook his head. "They didn't seem too bright."

Pickles snorted. "A guy doesn't have to be very bright to copy names from tombstones, does he? Just so he can read and write."

Later, before the grand jury, Pickles remained cheerful.

"I cannot understand your insinuations of fraud, gentlemen," he said. "If you can prove that the votes were improperly counted, I will gladly plead guilty."

"There has been no suggestion of an improper count, Mr. Callaghan," the foreman replied pleasantly.

"Very well, then," Pickles went on, "if you can prove that we used a single repeater, I will plead guilty."

"There has been no such suggestion, Mr. Callaghan."

Pickles flashed Dave an I-told-you-so look. "That only leaves the possibility that we have padded the voters' list, gentlemen," he said to the jury. "Now, I am willing to admit that, owing to the labor shortage and the consequent difficulty of obtaining canvassers, our lists may be a trifle outdated. But if you can prove that there appears on the list the name of a single person who has not at one time lived in the Eleventh, I will plead guilty on the spot."

"That is not *exactly* the nature of the state's case, Mr. Callaghan," the foreman said, frowning and scratching his head. Suddenly he brightened. "Perhaps you would understand better if you looked over this sample page from the list." He held out a printed page.

Pickles took it confidently. He glanced at Dave, winked, and began reading the list of past and present residents of the Eleventh Ward.

Spore, Thaddeus
Sporley, Eleanor
Spormann, Homer L.
Sport
Sporwell, Henry
Sporzler, Ivan J.
Spot
Spratt, Isabelle
Sprockett, Charles
Spuce, Paul
Spunky

• •

FLY IN THE HONEY-POT

THE President of the Company
Admires his Union men,
And praises their efficiency
With honied tongue and pen.
He pays them at the Union rate
And seldom docks them if they're late.

He bought a dozen turkeys; made
A bowling tournament:
Asked the whole staff of every grade,
And everybody went.
Then in a manner free and hearty
Called all the winners to a party.

'Twas in the Office, *after hours*.
A pleasant time was had.
Now the milk of human kindness sours,
The President is "mad."
No joy-bells in his spirit chime,
For the Union charged him overtime!

J. E. M.

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S OF DEMOCRACY

edom of Speech

"I do not agree with a word you say, but I defend to the death your right to say it."—*Voltaire.*

The Canadian citizen says: It is our right to speak of what we please, when we please, to whom we please. We can and do criticize actions, governments, governing—criticize the doings, movements of our neighborhood societies. We are free to argue, state opinions on any subject from the worth of the United Nations to the merits of our local first baseman. In doing so, we purpose thinking with reason—not invective. There are no shackles on the brain, no gag on the mouth. We can make of ourselves, hence, bore or nuisance, but never a political prisoner.

Do we take this hard-won heritage too much for granted? We must persistently, consistently bear in mind this: We must be vocal, strong, alert to challenge any encroachment of our freedom, for none of our freedoms was paid for more dearly than this: freedom of speech. Slow, arduous, painful were the steps—climbing three, slipping two—but the climb continued—ever upwards to attainment of our goal! Today, no Canadian need fear the secret political informer—nor the midnight thud of jack-booted police.

With this freedom goes responsibility . . . responsibility to our countrymen, our family, ourselves, our laws.

Let us chart our course, true, unswerving, inexorable. The principle of freedom demands constant, twenty-four hours a day vigilance. Let us continue tolerant of the rights of the individual to differ and say so. Let us keep eyes on those rights—take not from the individual his dignity as a human being. That is the Canadian way. Let us ever cherish, assert and guard that precious democratic principle:

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

No. 2 of a series on Canadian Democracy: Dedicated to the people of Canada, partners in a true democracy,

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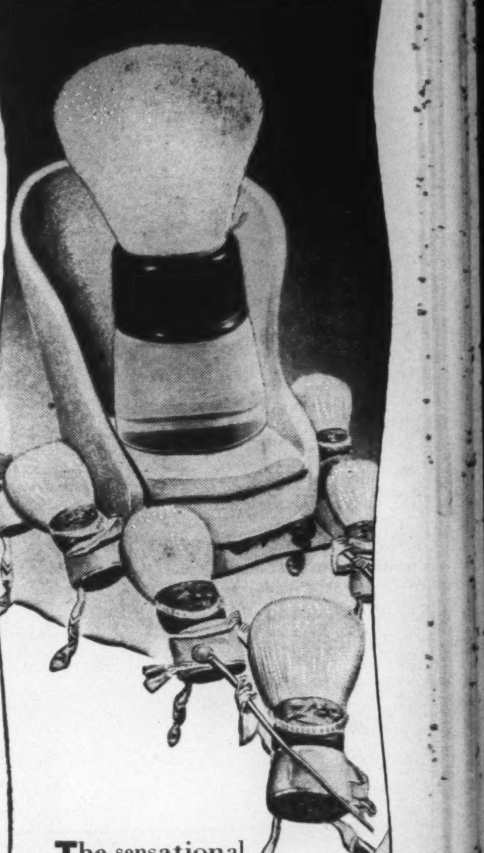
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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Winch Looks After C.C.F. Fences, Hoping for Coalition Break-Up

By J. K. NESBITT

Portrait of H. E. Winch on page 4. Victoria, B. C.

Portrait of H. E. Winch on page 4.

BLACK - HAIRED, snapping black-eyed 40-year old Harold Edward Winch, who resolved to enter politics when he felt hunger pangs in depression days, is today one of Canada's most controversial political figures.

Though as yet but Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in British Columbia and that province's C.C.F. chieftain, Harold Winch because of his militant speeches and flamboyant ways has become a national figure known, next to Coldwell himself, better than any other C.C.F.'er in the country.

Winch has color; of that there is no question. No one is indifferent to him. Liberals and Conservatives politically hate and fear him; those who vote C.C.F. admire him, look to him to lead B.C. out of what they call the wilderness and the bog lands.

B. C.'s Coalition Government is now at the political crossroads. In view of this Harold Winch assumes new and intriguing importance in Canada's Pacific Coast province—indeed, across Canada, for it is said that as B. C. goes so goes Canada, sooner or later. Winch, say the political observers, is the man to watch. If, they say, he gets the breaks (which means an unmendable row between Liberals and Conservatives) he's a B. C. Premier sure—and in the not too far distant future.

As Liberals and Conservatives in Coalition show increasing signs of unhappiness together and restiveness to the point of breaking up their 1941 marriage—of political expediency say its enemies—C. C. F. stalwarts, and big business too, are quite open in their expressions that Coalition's end means Harold Winch as government boss.

If a Three-Way Split?

When next election arrives, it seems entirely possible Liberals and Conservatives will go their separate ways, resuming their old quarrels—and it's just here young-in-age, old-in-political-strategy Harold Winch comes in. In a three-way split at the polls it is almost a certainty the C.C.F. would gain the bulk of B.C.'s 48 Legislative seats.

Because of this then, it is not surprising that during this year's session of B. C. Legislature people who like politics observed Harold Winch more keenly than ever. They were looking at a man who, in a small way yet, it is true, has made political history in Canada. Few Canadians can say that before their 40th birthday they have sat as M. L. A. through 16 legislative sessions. That is Harold Winch's astonishing record. Alone, it is enough to attract attention to him. Each session, next to the Premier, Winch is the man in the limelight. What he says has always been big news in B. C. There are those who say B. C.'s daily press has built up Winch—and is now sorry. That may be, for he has had tremendous publicity in the news columns of what he sneeringly calls the capitalistic press.

Though lately Harold Winch has been making violent speeches in B. C. in opposition to the province's new Labor Act he is not the fire-eating, threatening, perpetually scowling, voice-to-the-rooftop politician of a decade ago. He has mellowed. Nor is he purposely the carelessly dressed youth who occasionally strutted a bit because he was the baby of the House, knew he was one of its smartest members. Mr. Winch has turned himself into a clever, polished politician. He had just average formal schooling, is an electrician by trade, a man who has educated himself, until today his power of oratory and his general knowledge of government affairs are among the finest in B. C. and in Canada.

Cutting a Figure

Time was when he spurned invitations to Government House which, to him, was the home of government-subsidized snobbery and exclusive high society. Once the C. C. F. voted in the Legislature to close Government House and turn it into an old people's home. Now in formal clothes forbiddingly handsome Harold Winch cuts quite a figure at Government House state functions. He likes to dance, he takes a drink or two, he smokes too much say his friends. Sometimes there are rumblings in his party that the leader is now too fond of the fleshpots, that the working classes won't approve a political chief who, glass in hand, lounges too comfortably in overstuffed chairs, on rich rugs of luxury hotels. As part of his new role of dapper political chief, Winch wears black overcoat and black Homburg. Because he is tall and slim with silver spots in his shiny black hair, he looks not unlike that aristocrat of politicians—Britain's Anthony Eden.

There are two Winch's in the B. C. Legislature—father and son. Harold's white-haired father, Ernest Edward Winch has been C. C. F. member for Burnaby since 1933. This political team is believed unique in Canada. Father Winch is a Socialist of the old school, a man who has no patience at all with the free enterprise system, on which he blames all the world's ills.

Son Harold was born June 18, 1907, at Loughton, Essex, England, and brought to Canada in 1910. He grew up in Vancouver, went to school there. In depression days of the early thirties he knew what it was to search for a job. One day in 1932 he had been to his electrical union's "snake room" looking for work. Returning home he ran across an unemployment demonstration. He recalls how he stood on the sidewalk to watch what developed into a wild and woolly melee. Suddenly, he says, he was charged by a mounted policeman and the first thing he knew he was being cracked over the head with an 18 inch baton. He fell into the street and, as he fell, he says, was kicked by a frightened horse.

Resolution

"It was that day I resolved I would go into politics," he says today. "As I lay in bed, stiff and sore, I resolved I would try and make sure youths of the future wouldn't be treated as I and my generation were." And, as he recalls those events, he looks into the past and there is still a certain bitterness in his voice and his fierce black eyes grow cold and snap in anger and his jaw trembles.

Harold Winch had been brought up on politics, at his father's knee. In school he joined a debating society in a stubborn effort to wipe out a bad stammer. Largely he has conquered it, though when he is tired it may be detected in his legislative speeches. Some months ago he had a major ear operation; it has left him deaf on one side, a serious handicap for a politician with Harold Winch's ambitions.

The year after his upset with the police—in November of 1933, Harold Winch saw his resolve bear fruit. Teeming, working class district of Vancouver East, hungry and cold in the depression, elected him to the Legislature. Three times since it has re-elected him—in 1937, 1941 and 1945—as Burnaby has done for his dad.

Harold Winch's political life has been a rough and tumble affair. He knows that if he ever keeps quiet the public will forget him; he believes in the old saying that there is only one thing worse for a politician than being talked about—not being talked about. The 1933 election sent seven C.C.F.'ers to the B.C. House. Liberals won; Conservatives were wiped out. Leader of the Opposition became bearded, quiet, nature-loving Anglican clergyman Rev. Robert Connell. Soon gentle Robert Connell and impetuous Harold Winch were not seeing eye to eye. Connell left the C. C. F. leadership, though he remained Opposition Leader. Later Winch battled stormy petrel Dr. Lyle Telford (1939-40 Mayor of Vancouver) for party leadership. Winch won. Since then he has been undisputed boss of his party.

Sense of Drama

Harold Winch has a good sense of the importance of drama in politics. At last legislative session, Education Minister G. M. Weir, no mean hand at political drama himself, annoyed at Winch one day, rasped across the blue-carpeted aisle "Don't be so dramatic—you ought to be on the stage." Winch liked that, which didn't please Dr. Weir. Winch in the heat and fury of House debate, pounces like a lion on his prey. Like a lion he crouches, hands on desk, back arched, slightly rising, glaring, looking to the public galleries (for he dearly loves all eyes on him), awaiting the moment his enemy sits—and then, he's up in a flash to continue the fray. He likes the last word, doesn't always get it. He's a mighty worker. Once a government filed a long Royal Commission report in dying session days, hoping Opposi-

The largest piece of optical glass ever obtained, weighing 379 lbs., has been moulded into a huge optical prism blank at Rochester, N.Y., and will be used in the observatory at Puebla, Mexico, to photograph stellar spectra 100,000 times fainter than the faintest star visible to the naked eye.

"What's that got to do with washing behind the ears?"

Busy Mother learns about a new kind of hot water!

"YOU mean to tell me that this welding process has some connection with my little girl's daily bath?"

"It certainly has. Welding glass-lined tops and bottoms to the tank is the last step we take in the process of giving every tank a perfect lining of smooth glass."

"So?"

"Well . . . the glass lining can't rust and that means that the water comes out of this heater as pure as it went in . . . not like the hot water you get from some old-type tanks, tainted with rust. Just think how important it is to have *really clean* hot water to bathe your little girl's tender skin . . ."

"Yes, I see what you mean . . . but my husband will want to know about efficiency and economy . . . those are his pet words."

"He should see the trouble our engineers take to be certain that *every part* of these water heaters is designed and then made *exactly right* . . . how they do everything possible to see that you get plenty of *pure* hot water, fast and at minimum cost."

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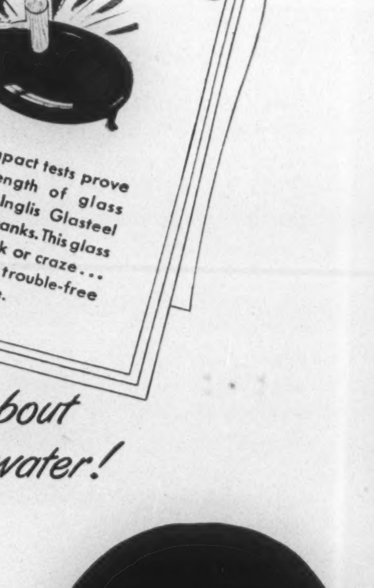

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tion would be too tired to study it. Winch sat up all night reading it, next day knew every detail, and made a speech on the subject.

The C.C.F., under Harold Winch, marched to its greatest victory in 1941 general election. It became so strong Conservatives and Liberals hurriedly joined in Coalition, in a frantic attempt, largely successful it has turned out, to stem Socialism's rising tide. That election saw 14 C.C.F.'ers elected. Before Coalition could organize, C.C.F. won two by-elections. In 1945, however, with Coalition solid at the polls, C.C.F. was cut to 10 legislative seats, practically wiped out in Vancouver, lost its most powerful voices. It was a terrific blow to Winch. His strongest troops had been slain and he was fighting two strong enemies who used to fight among themselves, but who were now as one to fight the C.C.F.

Stimulation of Argument

This pushed Winch to work more grimly hard than ever. Once last session, the House sat until 5.30 a.m. At that hour Winch was debating public issues with all the vigor and determination he had used in the first week of the session. When he went into the corridor for a cigarette, you could see he was dead-tired; a few moments later, in debate again, he was fresh and keen. Legislative argument to him is a stimulant, no matter what the hour. A year ago he worked himself into near exhaustion—on doctor's orders had to rest for six months.

Harold Winch says he doesn't like policemen. He has said that in the Legislature. He has told the House of 1914-18 war days when he was a little boy and had been awakened in the middle of the night by policemen who entered his dad's house and searched under mattresses looking for material that would prove Father Winch was plotting to overthrow the government by force.

"Of course, we youngsters used to think it was exciting," Harold says today. "And, while the policemen were searching under my mattress and everybody else's mattresses, dad would be downstairs in the kitchen making a pot of tea for the cops."

Winch hit the Canada-wide headlines a few years back in his now famous Calgary speech. In response to a question he said if the C.C.F. was elected the armed forces—first the provincial police, then the army, if necessary, would be used to make people obey the law. He was condemned from one end of the land to the other; big boss Coldwell, it is generally suspected, had to spank him and give some stern, parental advice—that elections aren't won by antagonizing too many people all at the same time. There were those who said the Calgary speech was the political end of Harold Winch. Yet he was elected in 1945 with a greater majority than ever before—and 1945 was not a depression year by any means, be it noted.

In recent months Winch has been playing peek-a-boo with Labor-Progressive powers. The C.C.F.'-ers who don't like Communism disapprove of this. Winch, however, is so bent on embarrassing the government over the new Labor Act that he will put his arms around anyone who is also opposed to it. Fighting the act, Winch said there are times "when it is absolutely ethical to oppose the law and, if necessary, break the law."

Now and Then Ethical

Some people find it difficult to co-relate the Winch Calgary statement about police being used to enforce C.C.F. law and his anti-Labor Act speech in which he said it is now and then ethical to do a little law breaking if, that is, it would appear the law was made by capitalists.

Flying in the face of B.C. public opinion, Winch has steadfastly insisted all Canadian-born citizens be given the franchise—and he has always included Japanese in this. In B.C., Canadians of Japanese ancestry, unless they served in the armed forces, are barred from the polls. Winch has said time and time again it may be true that C.C.F. has lost votes by saying Japanese Canadians should have the franchise, same as any other Canadians, but explains he and his party would rather lose votes than take part in what he calls racial discrimination and political persecution of minorities.

Winch was married when barely more than a boy. He and his wife live modestly in Vancouver. They have three children, Donald, now at University of British Columbia, Gerald Edward and Shirley Doreen. Mrs. Winch refuses to be a political hostess in the capital, like other legislative wives. She says she is too busy in her home, can't leave three 'teen-aged youngsters to fend for themselves while she does the society act. She is seldom seen in Victoria, though once a year the boys go there, sit on the floor of the House as honored guests, listen to dad and grand-dad make speeches.

Union Membership

Winch has an income from the taxpayers of $5,000 a year — $3,000 sessional indemnity and an extra $2,000 allowance as Leader of the Opposition. He doesn't work at his trade, though he keeps alive his membership in the electricians' union. He gives his full time to politics and the advancement of himself and his party. Like most C.C.F. M.L.A.'s he might be called a professional politician and, like them, pares expenses until it is possible to live on what the public gives them.

This, then, is the young man—sure of himself, haughty sometimes, belligerent, condescending often—who stands on the threshold of political authority in B. C., the man who forced Liberals and Conservatives into the same bed, against their will, and who would now like to toss them out of that bed so he could climb in himself. He has pulled down the covers a little; once he almost had a foot in, but it was rudely kicked back.

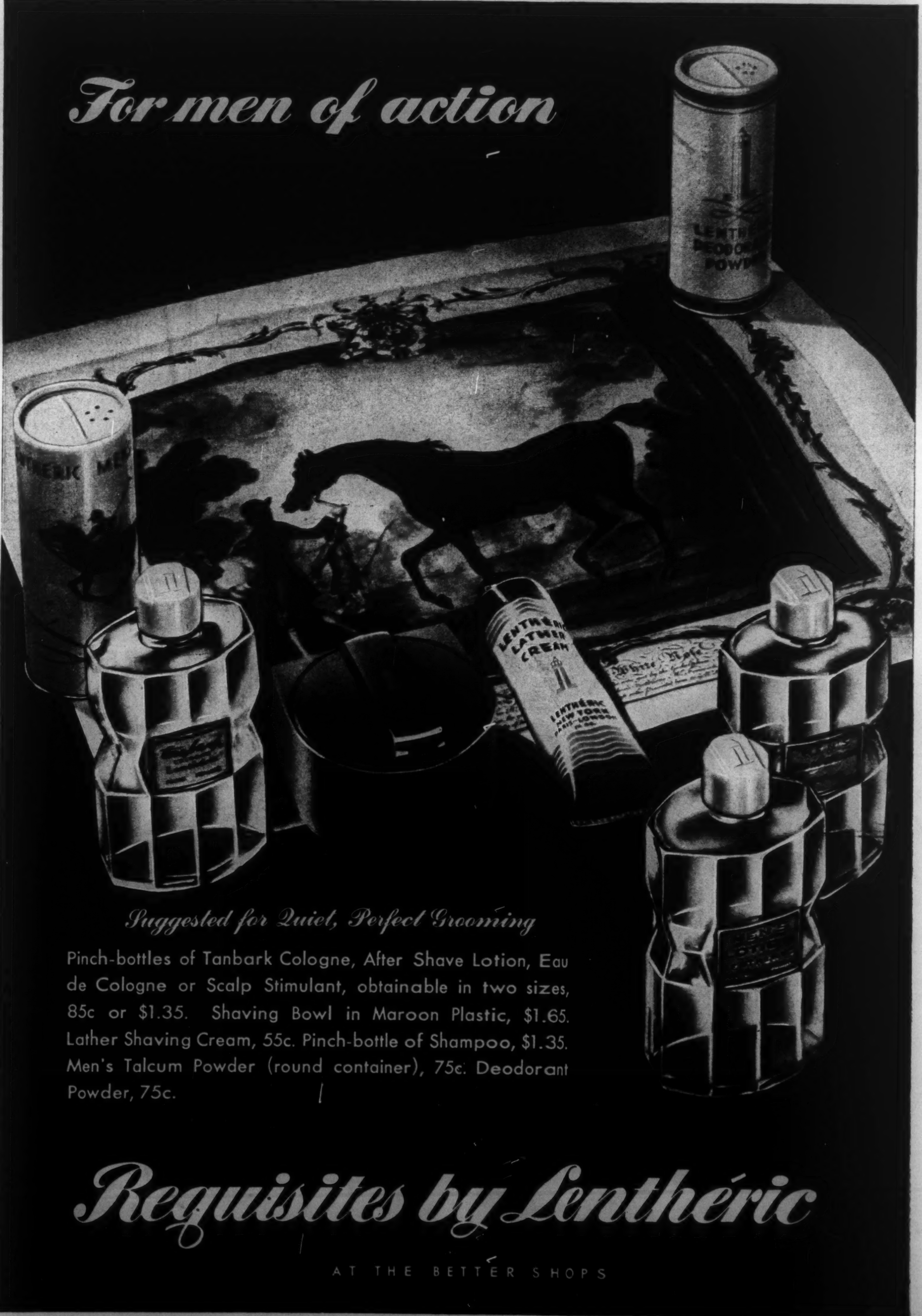
Little wonder people of Canada watch the political goings-on in B.C. —always a brash province, being young and western, when it comes to trying something new, to toying with experiments, and doing things it thinks might shock the staid and older east.

• •

DUB

I taught him how to catch a ball
When he was inept and small;
On tricycle, scooter, skates I held him,
On his bicycle I propelled him.
And now having gained proficiency
Far beyond mine, he feels toward me
Not a vestige of gratitude—
Just scorn for my ineptitude!

May Richstone.



THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

This Is How We Looked and Acted In the Years Between the Wars

I REMEMBER DISTINCTLY—assembled by Agnes Rogers—comment by Frederick Lewis Allen—*Musson*—*$6.00.*

IN 500 pictures and 37,000 words, with not one of either wasted or misplaced, the Allens have neatly parcelled up and presented the story of a famous and fabulous period. The book is sub-titled "A Family Album of the Years of Peace" and in time it stretches for twenty-three years and twenty-six days; since it is an American book, the dates chosen for the terminals are November 11, 1918 and December 7, 1941. The only people who will not be interested in this volume are those born after the latter date; even some of these may want to see what their parents looked like and how they acted.

Since the chief mores of the North American continent—the styles, the motor cars, the fads and fancies—pay little heed to the international boundary, Canadians can share equally in the pleasure and astonishment which the book brings. While no one can pretend for a moment that these late forties are characterized by calm and reason, nevertheless some of the popularly accepted goings-on of the two decades between the wars seem almost incredible. For whatever comfort there may be in it, the male sex, for dress and appearance, seems to be the only element possessing relative stability. For everything else, the wild gyrations, from business to brassieres, seem to know no bounds.

Many of these things have, happily, been forgotten and it will prove nothing less than startling to have visual proof that ordinary people, with no sense of the unusual, acted and dressed the way they did. It is one of the success-secrets of the book that both cleverly selected illustrations and graphic text cause the past to spring vividly to life.

The authors have divided their work into sections which reflect the prevailing moods of the time. *Postwar* runs from the Armistice to the inauguration of President Harding in 1921, a period paralleling that from VJ-day to the autumn of 1947. *High, Wide and Handsome*, covers the famous twenties, from Harding to the collapse of the big bull market in 1929. *Nosedive* reveals the deepening depression period up to the inauguration of Roosevelt in 1933. *All Aboard for Washington* is the story of the blossoming New Deal and *The Gathering Storm* takes the record from 1938 and the Czech crisis to the day when the chips were really down for the Americans in 1941.

Woven throughout this political fabric is the life story of the people, their work, their play, their hopes and their growing fears. Fashions for women which are supposed to reflect something or other of importance, are treated at length. So too, for male readers, are motor car styles and heroes of sport. Flashes of famous scandals and crimes and trials illuminate some of the more hectic episodes; many heads will shake in amazement that all these could have so easily been dismissed from memory. Books too document the passage of time; many guesses will be badly out of date as to the publication of some famous best-sellers. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, in short, have contrived to create a penetrating and comprehensive pictorial social history.

As the last page turns, here in part, is their summing-up: "During that time, we as a people, had often been guilty of myopia, irresponsibility, intolerance and inanity. . . Yet on the other hand our fits of intolerance had been fleeting. In the economic storm we had not yielded ourselves up to any tyrant; and on the whole we had been patient, humane and loyal to the democratic decencies.

"Would we be able—looking back, later, over the record of our inter-war achievements and idiocies—to gain the broader and more essential perspective needed to do the harder thing: to avoid making different mistakes springing from the same sort of myopia, the same sort of evasions and obsessions?

"I Remember Distinctly", ornamented by a distinguished format, is one of the prize literary possessions of the year.

"Vogue," of May 15, 1926 shows "the newest version of the decolletage" when this dress was the epitome of the "worldliness" of the period. Both pictures on this page are from "I Remember Distinctly". (Musson).

The most successful caricaturist of the wide-trousered, coonskin-coated cake-eaters of the mid-twenties was John Held, Jr. This typical cartoon is from the old "Life" for April 1, 1926.

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Illustration by the author for "Sorcerer's Apprentice" by Donald E. Cook. (S.N., Nov. 29).

Chapter heading by Fred J. Finley, O.S.A. for "Buckskin Colonist" by John F. Hayes. (Copp, Clark).

sticks to the task of producing a simple and good story. John Hayes, who occupies himself otherwise in the commercial world, has nevertheless been for some time widely known in the United States as a contributor to the leading boys' publications. This time he has produced an exciting and brilliant contribution to authentic Canadiana. "Buckskin Colonist" is the story of the Selkirk Settlers, that epic of colonization which has undoubtedly added something of the spirit of determination and endurance which is one of the finer facets of Canadian character. The tale is set in the period of development which was marred by the rivalry and violence of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Nor'Westers and its historical background is neatly blended with the life and character of its people. The book is recommended for everybody but will be particularly welcomed by boys from 13 to 16.

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THE LITTLEST ANGEL—by Charles Tazewell—illustrated by Katherine Evans—*Longmans, Green*—*$1.25.*

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"Wild Cat held it to his ear . . . to hear the pounding waves of an angry ocean." Illustration for "Nicky's Bugle" by Jane Rietveld (Macmillans).

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Penal System Favors Practised Convicts

By AN OBSERVER

Those who are outside of prisons know little about the true state of things inside, and have little notion of what it is that the criminal courts and the places of detention are supposed to attempt to accomplish.

In this article an observer, who is neither an inmate nor a member of the custodial staff, relates some interesting discoveries.

THE first puzzling discovery was meeting with an outstanding example of the seeming inequality of penalties, in the person of a young man who had been committed to the reformatory at the age of nineteen years. This was his first offence. He had been convicted for three unlawful acts, namely, two charges of peddling marijuana, and one charge involving the possession of two cans of the weed prepared for use. He was sentenced to two years less one day for each charge, making a total sentence of six years.

In the first place, it was hard to see how a boy of nineteen could benefit from six years of mere custody. In the second place, the lad carried a newspaper clipping describing a case seemingly identical with his own, concerning an older man, for which the sentence had been much less.

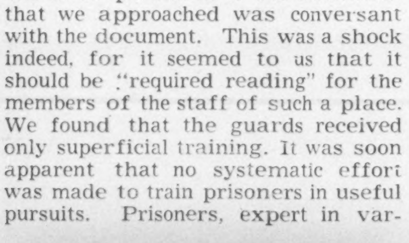
Perhaps your observer has not approached the right quarters, but he has not as yet received a satisfactory answer to the questions raised by the above case from any authoritative source. However, knowing human nature, and believing in the high moral quality and conscientiousness of those whose duty it is to enforce the law in Canada, we have supposed a partial answer.

We suppose that the lad had been in the business in a bigger way than he would admit to the observer, that the police had finally caught up with him, and that justice demanded that he be given the maximum penalty possible on his charges. Also we suspect that, because of his youth, he had been committed to a place that the police and the judge imagined was reformative.

What Reforming Qualities?

The reforming qualities of the reformatory observed are not only not positive, but are actually the opposite.

Your observer had read the Report of the Royal Commission, 1936. Not one of the personnel of the institution that we approached was conversant with the document. This was a shock indeed, for it seemed to us that it should be "required reading" for the members of the staff of such a place. We found that the guards received only superficial training. It was soon apparent that no systematic effort was made to train prisoners in useful pursuits. Prisoners, expert in various types of work, were sought out, almost welcomed to the institution. No lad was *trained* unless it happened that there was no expert to be found among the large population of inmates, which, of course is seldom the case. Some of the prisoners who have had experience of both places claim that they would rather go to Kingston because they learn more there.



Young, Toronto-born composer Harry Somers' "Scherzo for Strings" was given first concert performance at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's subscription concerts last week. Harry Somers is presently studying composition with John Weinzweig at the Royal Conservatory of Music.

Among the personnel two attitudes were most evident. The most prominent is that which gives way to despair of cynicism concerning the possibility of reforming inmates, while a few persist in taking an interest in the men which is often too sentimental to be helpful.

The most disturbing discovery is to realize the total lack of segregation. The population of the institution is made up of thieves (amateur and professional), drug addicts, sex offenders, drunks and vagrants. Apart from a few sex offenders who are so far gone that they ought to have been committed for special treatment, all sorts and ages are mingled. The guards do their best to watch for sex offenders, but the men who commit such acts are usually wily, with the result that many of them are on hand to seize any opportunity that might present itself in a situation designed to make others easy prey.

One wonders what the police and the judge expected to accomplish by sending a young lad of nineteen to such a place for six years. It would not be so bad if each man had a cell of his own in which he could be safely locked but many are in dormitories.

Indefinite Sentence Mystery

The next puzzling discovery is the mystery of the indefinite sentence, the Board of Parole, and the "ticket-of-leave". These three devices, intended to encourage reformation, do not have the desired effect. The prisoners who have served but one or two terms are still hopeful, but the more experienced, including the guards, are sceptical.

True, many who ought to be granted parole are somehow missed, while others seemingly far from being reformable manage to benefit.

There is complete misunderstanding of the indefinite sentence on the part of the public and the inexperienced prisoners. It is generally believed that good conduct on the part of the prisoner during the definite part of his sentence will earn parole. This is not so. The blunt matter of fact is that paroles are granted to such prisoners as are eloquent and persistent, or who have eloquent or persistent friends on the outside. If a man was guilty of serious misconduct during his definite time, he would not be granted parole, but this is the only bearing good conduct has upon the situation.

The result is that prisoners with long experience look upon the parole as a gamble and play up to it for all it is worth. This brings bitterness to the inexperienced, and makes the device a joke to those who are settled in crime. This almost completely nullifies the reformative effect. Of course it is true that many deserving cases make parole. Most emphatically one would express his belief that the undeserving cases are in the minority. On the other hand the statistics should be tested for accuracy and studied with care.

The next shock, and this was a rude one, concerned a magistrate's use of the indefinite sentence. The decision regarding paroles must be made chiefly on the basis of documents reviewed prior to the interview with the prisoner. This must be so since the average time of each interview is about five minutes at the most. In the file of documents on each man there is a report on the prisoner from the judge or magistrate who sentenced him. One of these reports urged that the prisoner should not be granted parole but should serve his full time. Immediately one was inclined to ask why the magistrate did not give the man a definite sentence at the time of the trial if justice demanded the full time. A suspicious mind would be inclined to suspect that either the magistrate was trying to appear to be magnanimous to the prisoner, or that he was afraid to offend the lawyer. This is the kind of thought suggested within prison walls. We feel certain that such is far from the truth in Canada. We would suggest that perhaps some fresh evidence was revealed to the magistrate after the trial and before the report was submitted. Whatever the reason may have been, such a report makes a travesty of the indefinite sentence.

These are the observations. What about reform? What do the reformers mean by prison reform?

Highest Purpose

It seems clear that the reformation of the criminal is recognized as the highest purpose of justice. Observation of this one provincial institution, and evidence of how offenders are sentenced, gives no indication of such intention. Indeed the observer within the walls is inclined to doubt whether there is any aim except a rough attempt to retain a state of civil peace as convenient as possible for those of us who are not inclined to live crudely, and for those of us whose anti-social activities do not happen to be indictable offences. Above all, the opinion of the personnel of the institution is that reform is very unlikely.

One thing can be stated with confidence. The personnel are exceedingly careful to guard expenditures from the public purse. If this care is a true index of the attitude of the state and of the public, we might as well give up the idea of reformation on a public scale, and leave it to religious people, and a few other private citizens who have always cared.

Apart from the interest of a few of the personnel already mentioned, all the State has done toward character reform consists of the small honorarium paid to a few clergy and others working in the name of religion. Some courts are able to obtain the services of psychologists, while the accused in some urban centres are able to have help from charitable institutions such as the Big Brothers, but this only contributes to inequalities in the administration of justice. This kind of service should be available in every court. Apart from better schools for youthful delinquents, parent education and aroused attention to religion, the conduct of the courts is where reform should begin.

Is it that the public has come to place value upon physical things only? The result at least is that if the inmate intends to pursue a life of crime after his release, he is certainly in better condition to follow his craft. The men are given a morning off from work to visit the dentist or the doctor, but the chaplain, the one supposed student of character the State employs, is not allowed to see the men during working hours.

Your observer is a representative of religion. He believes, and he is glad to find support from no less a person than Warden Lewis E. Lawes, that religion is the most powerful element toward reform. However, there is at least one way in which the Church could improve its service. At the present time the appointment of chaplains for any institution is accidental. When your observer was appointed no test was made of his suitability and no time for special training and research was granted. As far as his superior officers are concerned he could retain the position forever, whether he had developed into either a cynical or sentimental misfit. In defence of the Church it ought to be said that financial resources are not always available. As long as this is so, it reveals the preoccupation of the whole body politic with things physical. This, in turn, explains the scrupulous care taken to justify expenditures according to physical standards only.

Listen to the Northern Electric Hour "Forward With Canada," Monday Evenings. See your newspaper for time and station.

Juvenile Immigration

(*Continued from Page 24*)

head of the family was under 35 years of age.

What we have been endeavoring to lead up to is that in all official discussions on immigration and in the plans made there has been no mention of any movement of juveniles despite the fact that at the present time they would apparently be the easiest to secure and the easiest to absorb. The juvenile immigrant, regardless of his country of origin, presents no problem as to ideology or similar traits which is apparently bothering the authorities at the present time. Placed in a Canadian home he or she has in a short time virtually forgotten the past and becomes in essence the product of his or her environment, a Canadian, educated and matured, under the conditions of the country.

Was Successful

This absence of any mention is the more remarkable since juvenile immigration was in the past probably the most successful phase of the movement from overseas, having regard to permanent and complete assimilation. One recollects the sizable conducted parties of boys and girls that in the summers of the 'twenties used regularly to disembark from vessels at Quebec and wonders that nothing is being done to recreate such a flow in view of the fact that conditions not only in Britain but the war-ravaged countries of Europe are peculiarly favorable for such recruitment, but may not remain so indefinitely.

The work of transplanting orphan children from Britain and setting them out in the fresh soil of Canada in the past was to a great extent the work of certain benevolent societies—the Salvation Army, Dr. Barnado's Homes, the Church of England Society and the Catholic Immigration Society. The first organized party arrived in 1869 and by 1927, just prior to the drying up of all forms of immigration, these various philanthropic agencies had sent 83,888 juveniles to Canada from the British Isles, Dr. Barnado's Homes accounting for 26,555.

The children at the time of entry were of any age from three to 18, carefully selected by the agencies and approved by the regular immigration authorities, and had of themselves expressed a desire or willingness to emigrate, there being no compulsion. They were received at Canadian homes maintained by these philanthropic bodies and from there sent out to foster parents or to situations on farms previously arranged. Younger children naturally went to foster parents and older youths and maidens were apprenticed as farm laborers or domestic servants. Representatives of the societies under whose auspices the emigration and placement were effected periodically visited the homes in which the children were placed and the farms on which the older ones worked, to assure themselves they were being rightly treated and given every opportunity.

Outstanding Record

The record of these youthful immigrants was outstanding and noteworthy. Up to the time of the cessation of the movement there was no record of a child so introduced into Canada having become a public charge and 98½ per cent had turned out satisfactorily. Fully 75 per cent of the boys remained in agricultural life and many a prosperous farmer over the Dominion expanse today was launched on a successful career in a new land by Dr. Barnado's Homes or a similar agency. The girls have proved equally valuable citizens and many have married men prominent in Canadian life. The juvenile immigrant of the past is today indistinguishable from the native-born Canadian citizen.

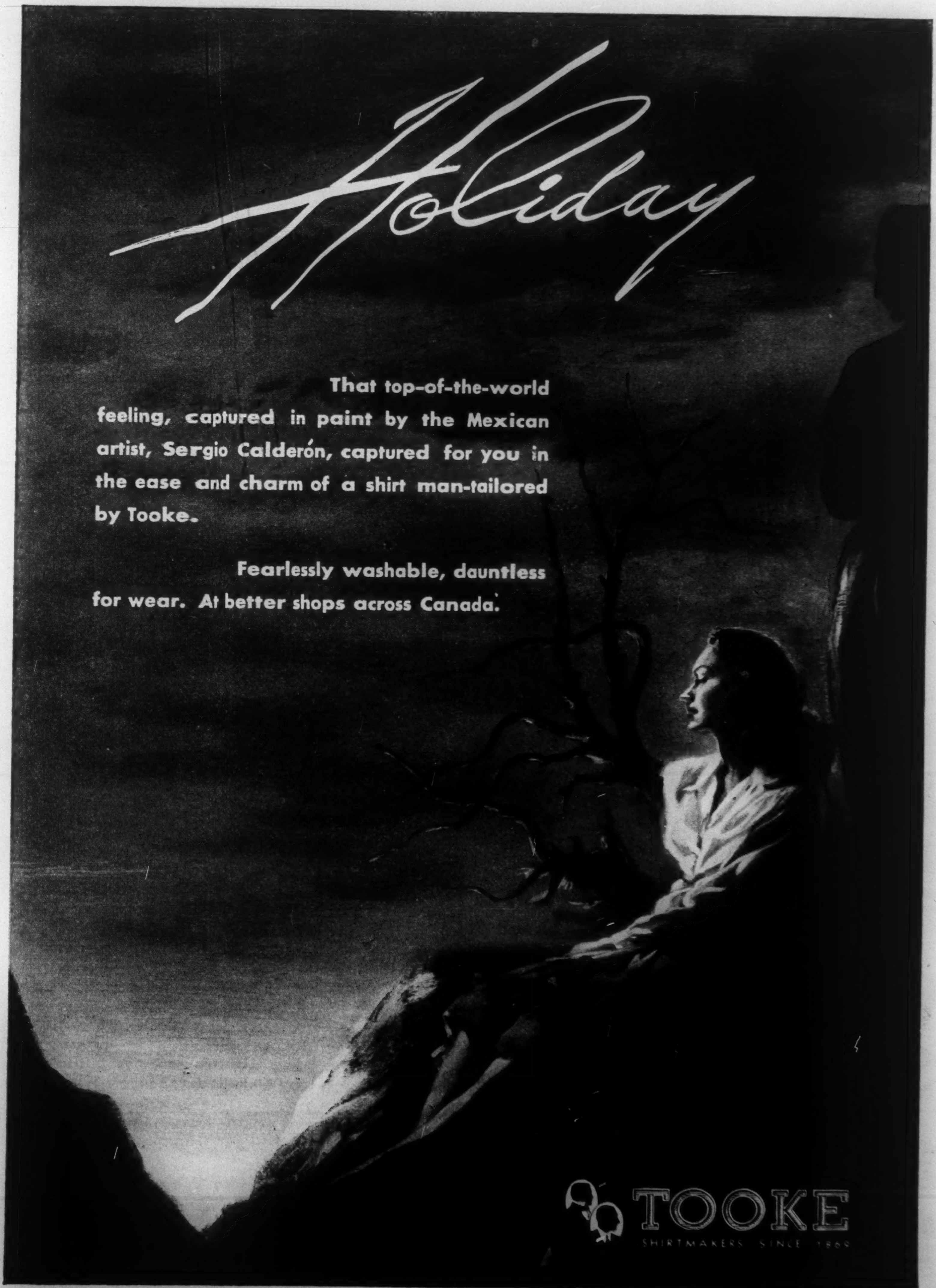
Having regard to the demand for such children this has apparently always exceeded the supply. Certainly it was the case in the period between the First Great War and the depression. Records of a 10-year period would indicate that applications for these youthful immigrants from Canadian families were 10 times as great as the number made available. It furnishes something of an index as to what might be the demand today if such a movement were developed.

Juvenile immigration is a peculiarly felicitous phase of the general human movement from overseas into Canada. The family offering a home to an orphan boy or girl as a rule achieves the greatest satisfaction itself while bestowing happiness, and opening up opportunity to a youngster it would otherwise be denied. The farmer giving a youth work and the housewife taking a maiden into domestic service have the knowledge they are handling raw material, out of which anything might be evolved, that in shaping the mould for future careers they are, in a way, playing the part of destiny. It is largely due to the foster parents and employers of the juvenile immigrants of the past that Canada has no more faithful and ardent citizens than these same youngsters grown up to mature citizens.

But one can argue for juvenile immigration on the most practical grounds. Some such intervention would seem to be necessary to effect adjustment in the changing age balance of our population. We are falling down on the job of producing our own children and the ratio of the younger to the older groups in our population is increasingly unfavorable. Whereas in 1871, when the first Dominion census was taken, there were 287.2 per 1,000 in the population under the age of 10 years there were in 1941 only 182.3, while in the period the group over 60 in the population had increased from 56 per 1,000 to 102. Demographers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics forecast that over the next three decades the school age group 5-14 will decrease by about 5 per cent and the youth group 15-19 by about 12 per cent, while the aging group 45-64 will increase by about 8 per cent.

These things being so and proven one wonders why one does not hear mention of juvenile immigration when Canada's "absorptive capacity" with regard to overseas people is discussed.

That other countries are alert to the opportunity this situation offers and see in these luckless youngsters future productive citizens is indicated in the fine and elaborate scheme Australia has devised for the transfer and absorption of many of them. In her own best interests Canada should act before it is too late.



FILM PARADE

The Screen's "Law of Invariables" Is Not to Be Lightly Broken

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE is a sort of Law of Invariables which always holds on the screen; and one of the phenomena of our times is the way we continue to sit foolishly on the edge of our seats expecting that perhaps just this once the law will be suspended and the story be left with some alarming and unfamiliar ending.

It never is, however. The Western landgrabber or cattle rustler may flourish for a while, but he always ends with a shot in the stomach. The ugly duckling takes off her horn-rimmed glasses and reveals herself as Joan Fontaine or Maureen O'Hara. The unknown song-writer puts his modest comedy on Broadway and it turns into an elaborate hit overnight. The schizoid heroine gets her psyche unknotted; Barry Fitzgerald and Bing Crosby patch up their misunderstanding and end on a beaming male duet.

Apparently the screen authors feel that if they ever yielded to an impulse and pulled the wrong switch at the end the whole production would be derailed and the audience survivors, if any, would never trust themselves in a movie again. Maybe they're right, but there must be moments when they feel a dizzying temptation to risk it anyway.

A screen author, let us say, is handed an assignment to write a prize-fight story. It is to be about an East Side lad who tires of poverty and decides to get into the fight racket. He has a good, austere mother who disapproves of prize-fighting and an idealistic sweetheart who is all for it but wants to be sure he fights clean. The hero is soon on his way up, (montage of fight-posters, with his name in increasingly important type until it is right at the top). Meanwhile, the fight racket is getting dirtier and dirtier, and eventually he is persuaded that it might be a good idea to throw his big fight for cash and retire with a fortune from the ring. When they learn of this, mother and sweetheart give him up in disgust, but nevertheless he climbs into the ring on the big night, determined to take a dishonorable but profitable pasting. The fight goes as scheduled right up to the fifteenth round when the hero's moral conscience suddenly wakens, he comes out of his corner—. At this point the plot-weary author suddenly takes things in his own hands, throws the wrong switch and shows the contender hoarsely shouting "Hello, Mom!" into the microphone, while the hero is carried out to the dressing room on a stretcher.

An Un-American Activity

It couldn't happen that way of course, not on the screen. Even if the screen-writer escaped firing by his studio he would probably have to face investigation by J. Parnell Thomas's Committee, on the ground of promoting un-American ideas.

At any rate, "Body and Soul" (of which the above is a brief synopsis) follows the rules unwaveringly. John Garfield is the East Side boy who climbs to prize ring fame, Lilli Palmer is his high-minded sweetheart, and Anne Revere his grim but loving mother. He flouts their good advice and fights his way up, growing richer and richer and less and less able to resist easy money and the passes made at him by a hoarse, laconic girl named Hazel Brooks. So everything builds up as everyone recognizes that it should, till the last possible moment, when he comes out of his corner, morally rearmed, knocks the contender cold and rejoins the radiant Miss Palmer, who has been waiting at the steps of the ring.

There is clearly nothing new about "Body and Soul." At the same time the old material has been so tightened, toughened and intensified that even with every element of suspense eliminated the film provides considerable excitement. Thanks to James Wong Howe, who has photographed the fighting-sequence with brilliant and brutal realism, you can even forget at moments that the outcome is far more irrevocably "fixed" by the plot than it could possibly be by the most unscrupulous prize-ring operator.

The horse-racing picture is, if possible, even more rigidly conventionalized than the prize-ring film.

The rules governing horse-racing pictures are as follows:

The horse, a magnificent animal must be (a) unknown in racing circles or (b) recognized as past his prime.

There must be a strong emotional relationship between the horse and his owner.

The stakes must include, in addition to the prize money, the hand of the heroine, or the family fortunes, or, in the case of a juvenile, a child's faith in prayer.

The odds against this horse must be stacked so prodigiously by the screen author that it is clear to everyone in the audience that he can't possibly win the race.

He must win the race anyhow.

None of these rules has been neglected in the current "Red Stallion," a film which will probably delight fifteen-year-olds. The formula is followed so methodically, however, that it will probably not seem worthwhile for anyone above that age to wait for the finish.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE ROOSEVELT STORY. A documentary-biography, assembled from the newsreel pictures of Franklin Roosevelt. Unfortunately it is marred by a choked-up commentary whose vulgarity will estrange Roosevelt admirers almost as much as its partisanship will enrage Roosevelt detractors.

SONG OF LOVE. A standard musical treatment of the life of Clara and Robert Schumann. The most distinguished feature of the film is Artur Rubinstein's versatile off-screen interpretation of the piano-style of at least four brilliant musicians. With Katharine Hepburn, Paul Henried.

LIFE WITH FATHER. The famous Father Day in sumptuous technicolor and entirely satisfactory, except in the odd sequence where Father doesn't appear. With William Powell, Irene Dunne.

CARNEGIE HALL. A great deal of music, some of it over-familiar but all of it brilliantly rendered by such authorities as Stokowski, Rubinstein, Rodzinski, Heifetz, Pons, Pinza, etc. A foolish little plot involving Marsha Hunt goes with it, but doesn't interfere to any extent with the music.

FILM OPERA

ROSSINI'S comic opera, "The Barber of Seville," as the first complete opera to be produced in motion pictures, will be shown at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for one week from Dec. 8 to Dec. 13. Daily matinees will be at 2.30 p.m. and evening showings at 8.30 p.m. The film was produced in Rome with the Royal Opera House chorus and orchestra. The role of the count is taken by Ferruccio Tagliavini, Metropolitan Opera tenor.

RECITAL BY PIRANI

TORONTO Music Lovers Club presents pianist Max Pirani in a 4-o'clock musicale, Saturday, Dec. 6, at Heliconian Hall.

"Hansel and Gretel", Humperdinck's famous opera, will be presented by the Opera School of the Royal Conservatory of Music in Eaton Auditorium, Dec. 18 and 19. L. to r.: Jean Marie Scott of Ottawa, mezzo-soprano as Hansel, and Jean Patterson of Calgary, soprano, as Gretel.

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

Jealousy Is a Disease Science May Cure

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

IF OTHELLO started any of his jealous nonsense about that confounded handkerchief in these days, Desdemona would probably remark mildly that he had better see his psychiatrist, or perhaps suggest that he have a check-up on his blood sugar. At least she would if she were keeping up to date in the recent studies made by physicians on the age-old problem of what makes men and women jealous.

Maybe no greater boon could be bestowed on the race—far greater than the atom bomb—than a cure for the torments of that cruel emotion. It is doubtless too much to hope that it can be totally eradicated from human hearts, and hardly desirable. The man who has never felt a single pang would be a loathsome creature, so entirely self-reliant that he could not feel sympathy for others. Nobody really wants perfection. But a means of trimming the monster down to size and keeping him under control is now full in view. The attack is being made on several fronts. With a better understanding of ourselves we can ward off his blows.

The Whole Person

For jealousy is a disease. The endocrinologists, who work on the border land between soul and body, searching to discover how the internal glands affect conduct, say that the diabetic is particularly liable to it. A jealous disposition may even be one of the symptoms of diabetes, an illness which in mild form may be far commoner than we suspect, and often undetected for a lifetime. Some of the sourpusses that we so hated in the schoolroom may just have been sufferers from a lack of insulin, which they never dreamed they needed, and couldn't have had in those days anyhow.

However the psychiatrists are viewing the ailment in a different light, while not entirely disdaining the help the endocrinologist may give. They freely confess they don't know how insulin shock works, any more than they understand electric shock. Yet they use both, and find they cure many patients. So they also keep an open mind on the function of insulin in its usual application to diabetic cases, and welcome psychologic improvement that may or may not accompany it.

But they point out that obviously jealousy is one aspect of insecurity, that curse of our time. The man or woman who is truly a whole person, dependent on his own inner resources, doesn't worry too much about whether his love is true, whether he is first in everything, best beloved and most admired. He is too busy doing the work he has to do.

"Sensitive" Child

Nor does he want to own another person, to know all his wife's thoughts and impulses. He takes it for granted that, like himself, she has moments when marriage bores her, but that on the whole she likes him best or she wouldn't stick, and that the arrangement is a good healthy relationship. That may not be the height of romance, but after ten years' marriage the man who can think that way is not heading for Reno.

From the psychiatrist's point of view, insecurity goes back to childhood. Jealousy is not the result of the circumstances in which it shows itself, but of others long buried and forgotten. The child whose mother tells him he can't be her little boy if he's naughty, who threatens to give him away to the policeman if he doesn't come straight home from school, is laying a perfect foundation for a jealous husband who will demand constant reassurance from his wife. And I'm only using "he" in this paragraph because the English language has neglected to provide me with a pronoun which includes both genders.

We have all seen occasions when a child is left weeping at home while an older brother or sister goes to the movie or a party. If that order of affairs is unavoidable, then the greatest possible care must be taken to explain to the disappointed one why it is unavoidable. He will have to be disappointed many times but jealousy should not be heaped on the disappointment. If it is his own fault that leads to the woe, then he must understand exactly why the cause follows the effect. Justice to a child is not impersonal—it proceeds from his parents, and distrust of their fairness can undermine his whole universe.

Jealousy in childhood often shows itself as "hurt feelings". The child who is accounted "so sensitive", is really using the sharpest weapon he knows to get attention and affirmation of affection. If it works—and other children's disregard in the hurly-burly of a big family will dull it quickly—he will come to lean on it and rule his whole environment by its power.

Unfortunately he will find it impossible to wean himself from the beloved habit when he grows older, till it is stronger than his will. He will feel so sorry for himself that he will have no room to feel sorry for others. And human life at best is so pitiable that sympathy is the thing that makes it even bearable. His vision of others will be warped by his concentration on his own hurts.

Few and fortunate are the families that have no member so afflicted in greater or less degree. In our childhood, an elderly Aunt Harriet was the prize exemplar of the system. When Aunt Harriet rushed away from the table and retired to her room in a burst of tears, the large household was overcome with some-

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what resentful gloom. Everyone, even though rebellious, and indignant that the old lady should be so silly, yet tiptoed past her door until she chose to emerge and forgive us for what we didn't know we had done.

Her reward has been that though she has been gone these twenty years, and one hopes her troubled spirit is at rest, her name has been perpetuated in the family lexicon as a verb. When any of her nephews or nieces takes up a stance of offended dignity, some one is sure to say, "Have you got a stomachache, or are you just Aunt-Hatting?" The effect is usually a silly expression on the guilty one's face, and a return to normal geniality.

Not every soul cursed with jealousy can afford time or money for the long course of analysis required to trace the bitter growth of the poisonous weed to its roots. But he can take positive action to build up his self-confidence. Mere lectures on the foolishness of doubt do no good at all. It is only the development of one's abilities that enables a man to shake himself free of neurotic clinging to another that is the base of jealousy. It is with the children that we have to begin to save the future from the harm wrought on ourselves. That means that a child has the right to feel loved, even when he is punished.

So Othello did not murder Desdemona because Iago fed him suspicion. He murdered her because somewhere far back in his own childhood were dark unhappy hours, because under the jewels and splendid robes of the Venetian general there was a forlorn little boy crying.

GIFTS

A Parcel From Canada

By H. ARTHURS STRONG, F.R.A.S.

THE mail-van come slowly round the corner in a narrow Devon lane. Eagerly we watched it stop at our garden gate, the bright red of its postwar paint glowing cheerfully against the soft gray tints of an old stone wall. Mollie, who "obliged", was polishing windows, while Mary, her nearly-four-year-old daughter, sat perched on the chintz-covered window seat.

"Where's he tew?" asked Mary in broad Devon dialect, as the postman climbed down from the driver's seat with a big square parcel in his arms.

"He's bringing in something for the lady," replied her mother.

"A parcel—a parcel," soon echoed through the house, and eager eyes peered over the old oak stairway.

"It's from Canada," came another shout. "Come down, come down, all of you."

No further invitation was needed. From study, from bedroom, and kitchen they came pell-mell, our guest, the family and Mollie with Mary close at her side, her eyes, blue as the nearby sea, dancing with excitement. They gathered round the refectory table while ceremoniously we opened the parcel. First the paper and string were removed and put aside for further use, then the well-gummed flaps were cut and pressed back while curly heads drew nearer. Before us lay a tangle of soft packing paper with corners of colored cartons showing gaily through. Eager fingers, getting in each other's way, poked and prodded, and out came the first package.

"Jelly!" cried someone. "Real, honest-to-goodness jelly."

Forgotten Look

"That," said mother, "is just in time for Mary's birthday party—and here is some of that lovely creamy cheese—such a help when the butter ration is all gone," she added, while beginning to gloat over the almost forgotten look of fine white flour.

Our week-end guest had picked out a box of dried "fresh eggs", and with calculating eye was measuring the contents, wondering how many of our famous cheese omelettes it meant.

"Fruit-cake!" cried an explorer, delving deep into a corner of this wonder box.

"Real fruit-cake with cherries," added another, with unconscious awe. "I haven't seen that kind of cake for years." Nor had any of us. We had "made do" with a sprinkling of raisins and bits of chopped-up prunes to give a dark rich look to what we called by courtesy a fruit cake. This beauty would provide many a treat for our tea-time guests.

"Here are some little bags of tea," announced someone. "Now, what do we do with them?"

"Empty them out, I suppose," replied a practical member of the family, neatly piling up tins of luscious fruit in syrup and delectable pots of sandwich spreads which would help to disguise our dull, dark bread. Then came sausages, real ones, salmon and beefsteak stew, each one getting its share of applause.

"My dears," cried mother, "*look*." It was *true*! A great two-pound box of chocolates wrapped in gleaming paper and tied with ribbon lay on the table. For a moment there was silence. Then laughing and pushing we got the cover off, and box and cover and fluttering ribbons were held aloft while the whole crowd cheered. Never in days of plenty did these old rafters ring with more heart-felt thanks for what we were about to receive than now. We at once adjourned to sample the candies, sitting round the great stone fireplace built in the days of Merrie England. A low round stool was found for Mary, who must surely be forgiven for choosing the biggest, fattest candy in the box.

A Special Fire

The unlit fire was laid for tea and the evening's promised warmth. On ordinary days no one would have dared to suggest that we light it before the time agreed, to conserve our fuel supply. But this was such a special day. We looked at each other hopefully, we hesitated, and we fell. Yes, today for a treat we would light it early, piling on extra logs to match the richness of our feasting.

As if in response to our mood, the flames leapt high and firelight shone on copper and brass and a deep bowl of late Michaelmas daisies. We sniffed the fragrance on pine, and beech and apple wood, and as we watched the smoke wreathing its way up the great stone chimney, we talked of that long line of sea-faring folk who had made this lovely Devon famous in song and story, those Men of Devon whose spirit lives on in this unconquered race. Perhaps in forgotten days, from this very house now so dear to us, some stalwart son set forth to seek his fortune in that far-off land of Canada. And now to us and to his kindred in war-torn England comes back the fruit of his courage and his labor.

But such musing is not for Mary. With a sigh of contentment, as another candy is thrust into her willing grasp, she darts off to find her mother, and together they make their way across the village green, down the sheltered lane to their thatched-roofed cottage, hugging their share of the parcel from Canada.

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MUSIC

New Scherzo for Strings

By JOHN H. YOCOM

HEADLINERS in last week's musical news were two Canadian composers — Alexander Brott and Harry Somers—whose latest works were given nation-wide presentations. The world première of Brott's symphonic suite with regional connotations, "From Sea to Sea," was broadcast coast-to-coast by the C.B.C., which had commissioned the work. For 22-year-old Harry Somers' Scherzo it was neither the first broadcast—Harold Sumberg's string group had done it, nor the first public performance — it was played at the Youth Festival in Prague last summer. But Scherzo got a good Canadian concert send-off just the same by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at a double-subscription show under Ettore Mazzoleni's competent direction.

While Brott's work is an extended musical expression of Canadian ethnic, geographic and spiritual factors, with five movements effusively bespeaking characteristics of the Dominion's five cultural zones, Somers' Scherzo is a capsuled affair, " a happy work" by his own description.

The Scherzo's main theme was given forth by a solo viola (the T.S.O.'s first violist Robert Warburton) to be developed by the strings. Decisions after one hearing are always difficult but we found the main theme pretty skimpy. Although the development pursued it with contrapuntal economy and tossed it about in an academically interesting fashion, the expansion, for all its lucid patterning, seemed too contrived, the reiteration in various inventions too mechanical. Not much new material —either as countermelodic, harmonic or rhythmic sidelights—was brought in and the basic theme wasn't good enough to stand the overworking.

Paradoxically enough, while construction details alone put Scherzo for Strings on the debit side, the total effect is a truly playful character and therefore well on the credit side. Harry Somers is a Canadian composer heading well into big time. At present he is studying composition with John Weinzweig and piano work with Weldon Kilbourn.

Tenor Jan Peerce's hobbies are gardening and listening to records. Whose? You've guessed it—Caruso's. As guest artist at the T.S.O. concert his eloquence, tonal beauty, power and control of expression were in the mould of the great man's voice. Peerce sang arias from "Don Giovanni", "Judas Maccabbeus" and Meyerbeer's "L'Africana".

It was the season's first conducting job for associate conductor Mazzoleni. The Bach-Elgar Fantasia and Fugue in C minor made an excellent opening and "Till Eulenspiegel" was a vibrant and zestful conclusion. In Mozart's Symphony No. 49 in G minor the strings and woodwinds were uniformly good but the third movement was marred by clumsy horn entrances and further clinkers after they were in. The T.S.O.'s French horn section is the orchestra's poorest. Altogether too often it detracts from the orchestra's general excellence and the refined work of the violins, violas, cellos and woodwinds. We admit that there are special production difficulties in the instrument which are common to all orchestras but the percentage of local boners is still too high for a major symphony like the T.S.O.

Superlative entertainment can always be found at a recital of well-played chamber music. Last week the Royal Conservatory's concert hall was packed for a "Wednesday Five O'Clock", as it was for last year's series, when the Parlow String Quartet performed Beethoven's Quartet in E flat and Debussy's Quartet in G minor. The four instruments beautifully coalesced into a unit speaking Beethoven and Debussy with command and inspiration, but nary a speck of disturbing flamboyance or overstrained virtuosity. Cornelius Ysselstyn substituted for 'cellist Isaac Mamott because of illness.

Same Road?

Gordon Hallett's piano recital at Eaton Auditorium — Mendelssohn, Ravel, Debussy, Liszt, and Chopin only in encores—pleased a good-sized audience. Mr. Hallett is a favorite pianist with us, a musician of a very superior order. His strong, masculine approach to interpretation is on the sort of road along which Rubinstein has travelled so far. His "Variations Serieuses" by Mendelssohn were no wisps of embellished melody but full-bodied, dignified, extraordinarily vivid and logical. On the other hand the "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso" and the Chopin encores were impressive with poetic qualities. His Ravel and Debussy showed great resources of imagination as well as a fluent technical facility. One may find composition limitations in Liszt's Sonata in B minor and question it as a program choice but none in Hallett's rendition. He turned the spasmodic fireworks into things of rhythmic power and ringing sonorities.

Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Don Quixote", will be given its first playing by the T.S.O., with Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting, at the subscription concerts Dec. 9 and 10. Zara Nelsova will perform the solo cello part in its first known offering by a woman musician.

The second "Wednesday Five O'Clock" at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto will be given on Dec. 10. A chamber orchestra under the direction of Principal Ettore Mazzoleni, assisted by Greta Kraus, harpsichordist, and Lois Marshall, soprano, will perform. The program includes Scarlatti's "Christmas Cantata" and Bach's Concerto in D minor for harpsichord and orchestra.

The Concentration Was Worth It

By JOHN COZENS

THERE is indeed a vast distance between a concert by William Primrose and the days when violists were styled *pensions-instrument*—decrepit violinists unable any longer to play their own instrument well. Last Saturday's program in the Friends of Great Music series at Eaton Auditorium emphasized this very strongly. William Primrose, who has not played in Toronto for many years, was recalled again and again after his final number, the Sonata in E flat major by Brahms. This ovation had been anticipated by the reception given to his playing of Haydn's "Divertimento" when, in response to persistent recalls, Primrose played the final Allegro as an encore.

The viola has a far more intimate appeal than the violin. Its somewhat veiled timbre is almost too small for a normal concert hall and there were occasions, particularly in the *Marcia Allegro* of Beethoven's "Notturno", when the viola was barely audible against a strong accompaniment. Even in the trio, when clarinetist George E. Silfies joined Prim-

(*Continued on Page* 46)

THEATRE

Two Little Theatres' Brilliant Work

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE improvement in the quality of what used to be called the amateur theatre but is less misleadingly described now as the little theatre has been more than astonishing in the last two years. It is of course largely due to the return of great numbers of people who obtained excellent experience and guidance while performing for the troops during the war; but the thing goes deeper than that. There is a renewed sense of the value of the interaction between audience and performers, which is obtained in a stage performance but is impossible in any form of recorded performance.

Last week I saw two genuinely distinguished shows in little theatres in Toronto. The New Play Society conferred a favor upon its city by bringing the Montreal Repertory Theatre's production of "Amphitryon 38", one of the really brilliant plays of the inter-war period. And Hart House Theatre put on, and is still playing this week, that greatly over-estimated work, "Winterset" by Maxwell Anderson. Both performances were experienced, judicious and intelligent, and both were very well spoken—a quality which used to be far to seek in Canadian little theatres.

Giraudoux's play is one which should be seen by every student of the contemporary theatre, and it is therefore the more regrettable that Toronto did not fill the small Museum theatre for its three performances. It is of course exceedingly French, but its taste is so impeccable and its wit so brilliant that no Torontonian should be distressed at it; and fortunately the taste and skill of the players were ample to ensure a just presentation. Eleanor Stuart as

(*Continued on Page* 43)

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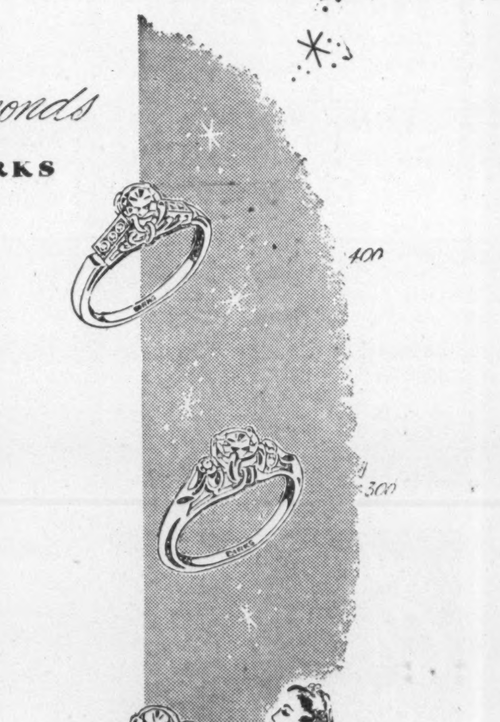

BIRKS JEWELLERS
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE, TORONTO

COSMETICS

The Gift of Perfume

By ISABEL MORGAN

A MAN wise in the ways of the world, and of woman, has said, "Even though you have only a couple of dollars to spend on a gift for a woman, be extravagant. Invest the two dollars in a single cake of soap, for instance, and it will be a gift that she'll always remember. Women love the *ne plus ultra*."

This Yuletide there is a richer, more varied assortment of toiletries to be found than at any time since the clammy hand of restrictions was felt over the land, and it will not be difficult to find a *ne plus ultra*—even for those whose shopping lists range the gamut of bobby-soxers to great-great-grandmothers. To be sure, there are cakes of soap. There are also beauty sets that include everything for the care of the complexion as well as its glorification, bath sets that make a perfumed rite of cleanliness, compacts to carry with her wherever she goes, well-equipped travel kits and week-end cases that are virtually portable dressing tables, some compact enough to tuck away in the luggage, others that are handsome pieces of luggage in themselves.

And then, of course, there is perfume. At no time during the rest of the year are so many fragrances released from as many crystal bottles as on Christmas day when the stoppers are unsealed and withdrawn to sample the precious contents. And this is as it should be, for perfume is the gift *de luxe*—a gift as beautiful and fleeting as a song. Of course, perfume is not Practical. It is sheer pleasure—and what better qualification could a Christmas gift have than that?

If we must be slightly practical for a moment, though, we might mention that perfume is something that can be given with very few worries on the score that the recipient will receive gifts of a similar nature. The variety of perfumes is large — and there is nothing quite so conducive to a living-in-the-lap-of-luxury feeling as an imposing line-up of perfumes on a woman's dressing table.

Review of Perfumes

Following is a summary of many of the finest perfumes:

Blue Grass . . . a perfume as sparkling as champagne sec, with an early morning freshness and an appeal for all ages. For Christmas giving it can be had dressed up in a little red stocking inside a transparent box that's decked out in ribbon and holly. Cupid's Breath . . . a highly concentrated perfume essence, languorous and as romantic as the young man for whom it is named. White Orchid . . . a sparkling, high-keyed perfume for the orchidaceous. It's You . . . something to treasure for great occasions, gala gowns. Night and Day . . . light overtones mingled with the fragrance of evening flowers. (Elizabeth Arden.)

White Lilac . . . the delicate scent of this well-loved flower is faithfully retained. (Dorothy Gray.)

Golden Hour . . . to cherish for red letter occasions. Yu . . . distinctive fragrance in the French tradition. Pink Clover . . . the forthright, clear scent of sunny clover fields magically recaptured in winter. Honeysuckle . . . evocative of summer evenings when the honeysuckle is sending its sweetness through the air. (Harriet Hubbard Ayer.)

Vogue . . . exquisite blend of fragrances that defy definition. R.S.V.P. . . . tantalizing, light and gay in character. (Richard Hudnut.)

Dark Brilliance . . . spicy, suave, worldly, perfect companion for furs, jewels and magnificent fabrics. A Bientôt . . . sophisticated and lighthearted as a Rodgers and Hammerstein song. Tweed . . . melange of fragrances that are outdoorish in character, but not flowery. One of this house's best-liked fragrances. Shanghai . . . undertones of musk give it an Oriental mood. Gardenia . . . all the sensuous heady sweetness of the flower from which it stems, a perfume to be used with discretion. Miracle . . . spicy overtones and as Oriental as a Ming vase. (Lenthéric.)

Command Performance . . . a new perfume that made its debut this November, rich, subtle, flowery. Apple Blossom . . . . the light, distilled essence of springtime orchards in the fulness of blossom. Liked by all ages. White Flame . . . heady, sophisticated. Country . . . for daytime wear, captures the freshness of clear country air after shower. Town . . . a more sophisticated blending with a cosmopolitan aura. Heaven-Sent . . . ethereal yet intimate. Small flacons of Heaven-Sent, Apple Blossom and Town are grouped together in a shining plastic Christmas bell. (Helena Rubinstein.)

Bond Street . . . a bouquet of distinction and regal manner. (Yardley.)

THEATRE

(*Continued from Page* 42)

Alkmena had the chief task, but both John Dando and Leo Ciceri as Jupiter and Mercury made large contributions. It should be possible, however, for the Dialogue in Heaven to establish a greater sense of majesty even without the aid of the stunning scenic effect which used to be employed by the Lunts; it is not a drawingroom conversation.

The Hart House show was an all-university production directed by Robert Gill, with an enormous cast every member of which showed the results of long and excellent training. The extravagant melodrama and shaky motivation of the piece are disguised to a large extent by a great deal of high-poetic diction, and the skill with which this was delivered for its maximum effect was admirable. The two settings were also very simple and yet very productive of the right atmosphere. It would be unfair to name individuals in a cast every member of which did his job well; but I cannot refrain from noting that Joyce Bockner and Don Harron did a love-scene which had no trace of self-consciousness in it.

A Canadian Original

by Lawrence Sperber

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PETS

My House Is a Menagerie

By KAY BLACKBURN

ANY psychologist will tell you that pets are good for children. How the pets feel about it, is a different matter, but that phrase "a dog's life" has an ominous sound. However life in the midst of a welter of dogs, cats, puppies, turtles, and even snakes, has its compensations, not all of them are mentioned in the child psychology books. I'm holding no brief for the pets, but for mothers like myself, whose homes are menageries.

There is a theory, however, that the "facts of life" won't long remain a mystery to the child who has pets and that such knowledge will be acquired in a matter-of-fact way. Certainly there have been enough "blessed events" in our fish tank. Tropical fish were a source of great delight to our children. If you get a pregnant mother, she very quickly produces a large family. Lacking in all true maternal instincts, she promptly sets to work to eat her offspring. Only the fleetest survive, so they are in a constant race for life. Two snails, who were added for scavengers, promptly produced about fifty snails to the great joy of the children. We also had a turtle named "Jellicoe." He got rather soft after sharing Susan's bath with her.

Our most individual pet was "Aunt Frances Hen" named after a favorite godmother. She came into our lives as a day old baby chick, and must have come of hardy old stock, or she never would have survived the loving and handling she received. However, survive she did, with the care of my electric pad at night and a birdcage during the day, to keep her safe from Emily, our Persian's predatory claws. For four years she journeyed back and forth with us to Robin Hill Farm. Week-ending with a hen can sometimes be very trying, especially when we would draw in for gas, and loud triumphant cackles would issue from the trunk of the car. Onlookers would draw back with amazement, and stare in surprise until Susan would lean out and say sweetly, "Don't worry, it's just Aunt Frances laying an egg. She gets nervous driving."

Omega

This fall I issued an ultimatum: Aunt Frances must go. I explained she was too old to survive another winter in the garage, her egg output had fallen off to nil and I was too old to survive another winter of Aunt Frances. I was accused of cannibalistic tendencies when I suggested having her for Thanksgiving dinner. However, she was spirited away one morning, and unbeknown to our children, she ended her long years of service, being pressure cooked for our neighbor's Sunday dinner.

Our baby white rat venture was very short. Soon after their arrival, during a dinner party (I had bribed the children to stay upstairs) we were transfixed by a piercing scream. Everyone leapt to their feet and I did a marathon up the stairs, visualizing at least an eye, dangling on the end of a pair of scissors, only to find our thirteen year old Persian cat Emily, licking her whiskers and Susan with a scarlet face and empty rat box. We had no more baby rats.

Susan acquired a small brown snake from her friend Peter. "Oh mummy," she said, "it's just a darling, it will curl up on the top of my head see ! ! !" I took one look and did a quick backward leap. "Get that thing in a box at once," I said. My voice was such that it produced immediate action. From then on we had a small brown snake standing on its tail in a glass bowl on the piano. It spent all its spare time pushing to get out and one day we came down to find it had succeeded. We followed its wet trail, along the piano and down inside it, and from that day to this it has never been seen. I have a horrible feeling that sometime the lid of the piano will slowly rise up and out will come a boa constrictor.

Heigh-Ho! Silver!

Just lately Susan has gone horse crazy. The other night she cantered into the library, where we were sitting reading, and drew up with a shrill neigh beside her father's chair. She pranced a few times and tossed her pigtails, giving a fairly good imitation of a spirited horse being reined to a standstill.

"For heaven's sake," her father said irritably, "stop that noise."

"That's not noise," said Susan, "I'm being a horse. Daddy, couldn't I have a horse?"

"No," in a still colder tone. "If I've told you once, I've told you a thousand times, no. It's not the initial cost it's the upkeep."

"Oh, I've gone into all that. Joe says it's only fifty-five dollars a month."

"Oh, you have, have you? And who may I ask is Joe?"

"He's the stable boy down at the Riding School—if I shovel manure for him, he lets me have a short ride."

"Ye gods, to think I've raised my only daughter to be a stable boy! Why do you allow this?" he asked, glaring at me.

"Well," I said, "it keeps her busy after school, and happy, too."

"Can't I have a horse for Christmas, Daddy? Lots of my friends have horses."

"Well, lots of your friends' fathers must be millionaires."

"I'd love a horse—or a newt," she added as afterthought.

"I'll settle for a newt," said her father, "you can practically count on that."

"Oh, Daddy, you're a darling," and with another shrill neigh she cantered out of the room and down the stairs, headed no doubt for the stables, to shovel a little more manure, and dream of owning a horse.

It is surprising how often it eases emotional strains for children to have an adoring spaniel greet them, when the world has turned a cold shoulder. Even families are of very little use in the problems of adolescence, when often a dearly loved cat or dog, by the warmth of their undemanding affection can take over. It is for all the times our pets have been able to pinch-hit for me, that I have stood the strain of turning my house into a menagerie.

Yearnings

This autumn I had planned schemed, and manoeuvered, a three-day holiday, away from them all, just to be by myself. Oh, blessed peace, I thought, no meals, no children, no animals, and what happened? I couldn't enjoy my long lazy mornings in bed. I wakened at seven. Breakfast was tame without animals clawing me for bits of toast and bacon. I tried walking, but though the country was beautiful, I missed the cockers weaving back and forth, burrs in their ears and tongues lolling out. I missed having my arms dragged out of their sockets by children, clamoring to hold my hand, and loud noisy recriminations going on all the time.

Even my book, when I curled up to read didn't seem right without the honey cat snuggled somewhere into the chair with me. Time dragged interminably. Nobody shouted "Hey, Mom, I'm home." No one barked or meowed to be let in or out. When at seven the phone rang, long distance, I fell over myself in my haste to take it. I could hardly hear for the commotion at the other end, children shouting messages, cockers barking and father's angry voice trying to restore order. When he could finally hear me, I said with a sniffle I thought I was coming down with a cold and had better come home.

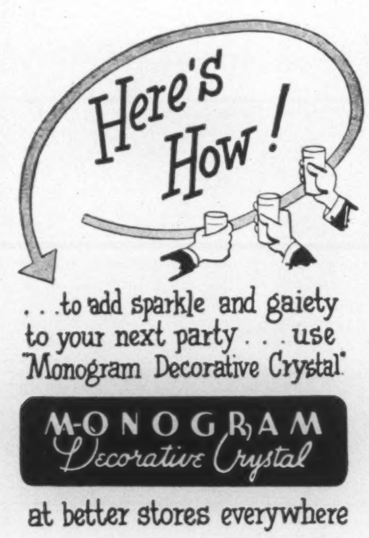
"Why, Mother come home—when this is your Big Moment! Certainly not, we're getting along just fine," and in a chorus of good-byes and barks they rang off.

My Big Moment!! I had never been so bored in my life. I guess I'm crazy, but I want no more blessed peace. I want my menagerie. I love it!

REJUVENATION

DO THE new hemlines mean that fur coats have to be longer, too? Emphatically no, according to the well-known New York fur designer Esther Dorothy.

An exciting lift can be given a fur coat by adding another fur as banding to cover worn collar, cuffs and even the hemline. The designer says: "It is hard if not impossible to add new skins to old of the same animal and blend them well. But a completely new and very elegant effect can be gained at comparatively little cost by adding a contrasting fur to the edges of a plain fur coat. Any good furrier can do it in a short time and with delightful effect."



"An important part of my diet ever since my first bottle has been Crown Brand Corn Syrup. Now, that may be all right for a little character like myself, but let me tell you, these grown-ups sure are lucky what with Mom serving them Crown Brand Corn Syrup with so many of their dishes. And she uses it in her baking, too, as a sweetener. I can hardly wait until I'm old enough to have some hot waffles or pancakes smothered with delicious Crown Brand. If it's as good as it is in my cereal—mmmmm!"

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VIGNETTE

Some of My Rhubarb Jam

By MONA BARRY

MRS. TUCKER turned up at the door of my English home one day and offered to Do For Me Daily. I needed household help as usual, and I didn't like to say that her general appearance filled me with nameless foreboding, so I said I was afraid I wanted someone for really rough work—like the kitchen floor. Mrs. Tucker was perfectly willing to do the kitchen floor. I said falsely that I also needed someone to cook lunch while I did the shopping—an unheard of luxury. Mrs. Tucker was determined to cook our lunch, and also intimated that she was fond of a bit of laundry work.

I came up for the third time and broke it to her that I couldn't pay as much per hour as the lady next door. Mrs. Tucker's husband, it appeared, was in the Army, and money was no object. I knew then that I was lost and was far from surprised to learn that the lady to whom Mrs. Tucker has formerly been all in all had just gone to South Africa, and couldn't give her a reference but that she would start tomorrow and I should see.

I did see. Mrs. Tucker bustled about the house and cooked mountains of suet pudding, which pleased the children very much. She sang; she was interested in all the family doings; she arrived early and stayed late. She was like a ray of sunshine, and if the corners weren't exactly spotless the lunch was always punctual. Every time I looked in a cupboard and recoiled in horror Mrs. Tucker always said that she had been on the point of turning it out that morning when interrupted by one of the children, and brought me a cabbage from her garden next day. I decided to sit back and enjoy what the gods had sent while it lasted, but I knew full well that sooner or later something would happen. After almost three months of song and suet pudding it did.

It was after I had looked in the cupboard under the stairs, and Mrs. Tucker had given me two vegetable marrows, that I felt I must reciprocate, and rushed downstairs with a brown wool dress which I suggested might be useful to her as it was a little too short for me. It was a nice dress, and I was quite reluctant to part with it. Mrs. Tucker regarded it in silence, and a struggle seemed to take place in her mind. "Try it on", I said gaily, tugging at her voluminous overall.

"Well—all right," said Mrs. Tucker.

"That's funny—I was sure it was your size," I said disappointedly, as she came slowly round the dining room door.

"I think I'm putting on weight here—it must be the suet," she said. "Can't we let it out?"

We Like Babies

Just then one of the children tore in from school. "What's for lunch?" she cried loudly. "Hullo, Mrs. Tucker. Are you going to have a baby?"

"Jam roly poly. Yes," said Mrs. Tucker.

We were all very glad. We like babies, in our house. The children offered to knit bootees, and I raised the rate per hour. "Your husband will be pleased," I whispered.

"Oh, no he won't," said Mrs. Tucker.

"Why ever not?"

"I've got two already."

"You never said so—where on earth . ."

"They live in the country," said Mrs. Tucker, "with his people. He doesn't like me to have them. He's a funny man."

We desisted politely from further enquiries, and went to look out the old perambulator.

Time went on, and we grew busier and busier, while Mrs. Tucker rested. She said it cheered her up to go on coming, so we just did the kitchen floor ourselves. Cabbages and marrows poured in. We knitted and worried, and Mrs. Tucker put her feet up and beamed. One week-end she said she must stay at home as her husband had leave. "He's expecting to be sent abroad," she explained.

"Are the Engineers going abroad?" I asked indiscreetly.

"Oh, didn't I tell you? He's changed to the Air Force now," said Mrs. Tucker, "on account of his feet."

On Monday she seemed very pleased to come back. "Men!" she exclaimed. "Nothing but eat and sleep. I made him a rabbit pie and he ravished that, and then I told him it was a good thing he was going back. I brought you a cauliflower."

Came the day when Mrs. Tucker was obliged to leave us. "The nurse won't only come in for a week," she said. "I'll be back then."

"Please stay away at least for a fortnight," I begged. "The money will be all right. Then you can leave the pram on our lawn. Mind it's a boy!"

"So long!" said Mrs. Tucker. For the first time an uneasy expression crossed her face, but she waved jauntily from the corner.

We waited a week for news and nothing happened, then another week, and just as I was determining to seek out her cottage, which was miles off the bus route, the bell rang and there she was at the back door. She looked tired but otherwise herself, and her hair had had a new golden rinse.

"Mrs. Tucker! How are you—where's the baby?" cried everyone, rushing downstairs.

"It died," said Mrs. Tucker, sitting down. At the sight of our stricken faces she added anxiously, "It was only a small one. Perhaps it was all for the best." Her face puckered a little. "I brought you some of my rhubarb jam," she said.

ANY CONCERT

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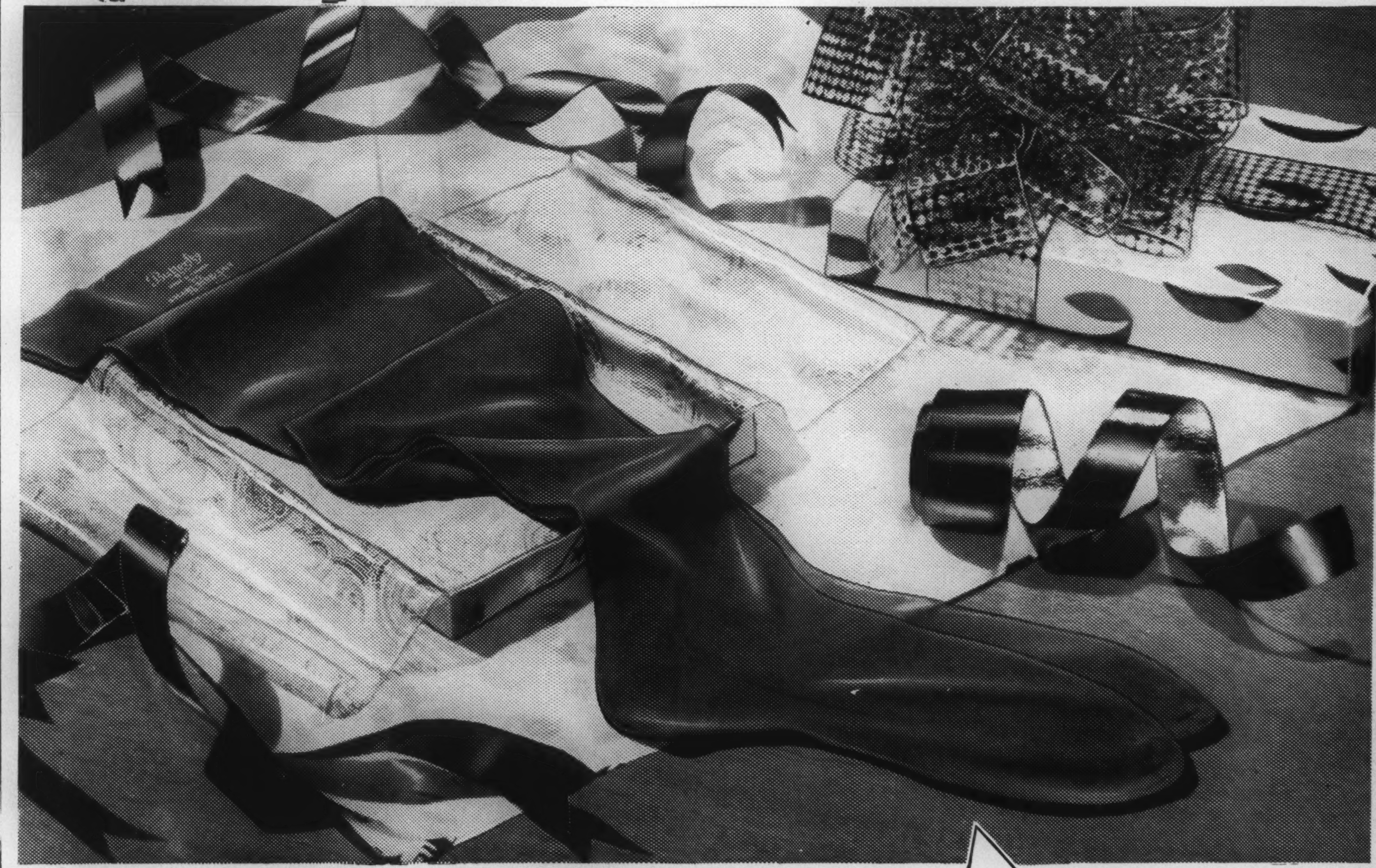

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RECORDS

Brandenburg Concertos

By JOHN L. WATSON

A FEW months ago Victor released an excellent recording of the Third and Fourth Brandenburg Concertos and now a companion album has been issued containing the Second in F and the Fifth in D. Enlightenment marches on! Once again the job has been done by Koussevitzky and the Boston Orchestra with a group of talented soloists, including Roger Voisin, trumpet; Georges Laurent, flute; Fernand Gillet, oboe; Richard Burgin, violin; and Lukas Foss, piano (Victor DM 1118).

The Second Concerto is the supreme example of simple, unaffected, unpretentious music of the most wonderful kind. It is scored for trumpet and woodwinds against a string ripieno, all the solo instruments consistently performing in the upper reaches of their register, a device which produces a pronouncedly cheerful and lilting effect, even in the tender, slow-paced middle movement, and, incidentally, imposes a tremendous burden on the soloists. The gentlemen in question have gone about their difficult job without a qualm and their peformances are entrancing, especially that of Mr. Voisin on the tiny D-flat trumpet. The recording is excellent, save in parts of the first movement, where it inclines toward shrillness.

The Fifth Concerto is a trifle more pretentious in construction but a thoroughly jolly affair just the same. The continuo is scored for clavier, flute and violin, but almost for the first time in musical history the clavier plays so prominent a role (including a brilliant cadenza) as to anticipate the modern piano concerto. In this recording the piano is used in place of the harpsichord, which I think is a mistake, although Mr. Foss's performance is admirable. The recording is fine.

We should be grateful to those intrepid gentlemen who go to the labor of unearthing, re-arranging and playing the music of obscure or long-forgotten composers: they often provide us with unexpected thrills. On the other hand, a good deal of music has been forgotten for the very good reason that it was not worth remembering. For my money, that takes care of the ballet music from "Giselle" by Adolphe Adam. It has a certain sombre, almost tragic, grace but by and large it is pretty pedestrian stuff. However, we are not likely to hear it better played, or better recorded, than it is on the new Columbia release (J 96) with the Orchestra of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, under Constant Lambert. Both performance and reproduction are stunning but I hold to the opinion that great music must be greater than its exponents.

Musicians' Music

When Béla Bartok died in self-imposed exile in the fall of 1945 the world was rather too busy with other matters to notice that it had lost one of its most diligent musical scholars and one of its more original creative minds. Although there has been a modest upsurge of interest in his music in the last couple of years, there has never been a Bartok "craze," and I'm afraid that the new recording (Victor DM 1120) of his Concerto for Violin and Orchestra is unlikely to provoke one. I doubt that one person in a dozen will give it a second hearing—which is a pity, for it has much to offer. A good deal of it is obscure and more of it is strident, harsh and cacophonous but it is contrived with architectural symmetry and a fine economy of means. If there is such a thing as "musicians' music," I suppose this is it: at any rate it is the sort of music that needs to be listened to with patience and concentration. Mr. Menuhin's lively gymnastics and silky tones are as much in evidence as ever. The recording is good.

Lily Pons has recorded such a deal of junk in the last few years that one is inclined to forget that she is a remarkably good singer. Her newest album, therefore, is doubly welcome, for in it she sings several thoroughly worthwhile songs, notably Duparc's exquisite "L'invitation au voyage," Fauré's "Les Roses d'Ispahan" and four amusing and tuneful trifles by Darius Milhaud (plus Faurés "Après un rêve" and the rather too well known "Chère Nuit" of Bachelet).

Miss Pons, of course, is in her element in these French art songs and, although she is no Maggie Teyte, she will do until the real thing comes along. The recording is without serious flaws save for a curiously muffled and foggy quality which may have been caused by an enterprising engineer trying to whittle down Miss Pons's rather piercing top notes.

Tschaikowsky's delightful "Serenade in C Major for Strings" has been given a highly sympathetic reading by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy, a Tschaikowsky expert of long standing.

Two singles are worthy of mention: the first is a new pressing of that perennial favorite, the Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, once again manhandled by Leopold Stokowski and "His Orchestra" — an aggregation assembled, I imagine, in much the same way as the *Saturday Evening Post's* All - American Football Team. This recording is not nearly as vulgar as the one the old gentleman made with the Youth Orchestra back in 1942 but to achieve that monumental degree of barbarity twice in a lifetime would be too much to expect even of so rare a genius as Mr. Stokowski. Oddly enough, the very best recording of the Toccata is that which Stokowski made with the Philadelphia Orchestra about 15 years ago. (Victor 11-9653).

The second single is a recording by Marian Anderson of James Hook's "Bright Phoebus" and Christopher Thomas's "Oh! Men from the Fields" (with words by the Irish poet, Padraic Colum) — Victor 10-1300. "Phoebus" is a sprightly, Handelian aria which gives Miss Anderson an opportunity to display her soprano top-notes; the other is a poignant, meditative air, full of sweet sadness of the Celtic idiom.

Next week we shall present our annual list of "Records for Christmas."

• •

MUSIC

(*Continued from Page 42*)

rose and his superb accompanist, David Stimer, the audience had to give more than usual attention to the music. But the reward for such concentration was immense. Primrose had complete mastery over his instrument and, despite some unorthodox bowing, his playing was effortless and always graceful albeit with a certain military precision that enhanced his platform manner.

The opening "Notturno" by Beethoven was full of vividly contrasting styles, the sturdy Menuetto falling between two lovely Adagio passages in which viola and piano were a duo extraordinary. Mozart's Trio in E flat major was chamber music to perfection, clarinet, viola, and piano merging into ensemble playing that has not often been matched in Toronto. The assisting artist, clarinetist George E. Silfies, displayed a warmth of tone and a perfect sense of proportion which matched him quite evenly with Primrose and pianist David Stimer.

Primrose has been for many years one of the world's greatest viola players and this program left no doubt that he will retain that post of honor for a long time to come.

Canadian-born tenor

RAOUL JOBIN

Born in Quebec, Raoul Jobin studied in Paris, made his debut there in 1930; and at the "Met" in 1940. For Columbia he has just recorded an album of "ROMANTIC ARIAS FROM FRENCH OPERAS" (3-12" records) featuring Arias by Meyerbeer, Berlioz, Massenet and Gounod. He is accompanied by the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra conducted by Wilfred Pelletier. D190—$4.75.

New Orleans Jazz

Just released! Set A49, featuring 8 sides by Kid Ory and his Creole Jazz Band, is a splendid example of the gay and colourful improvisations which have made New Orleans jazz a significant force in modern music. This is a "must" for all jazzophiles. $3.75.

Buddy Clark in "Remember"

Buddy Clark is the fastest-rising popular male singer to-day. In album A48 "Remember" Buddy lends his mellow voice to "Smiles"; "Dear Old Pal of Mine"; "K-K-K-Katy"; "There's a Long, Long Trail"; "My Buddy"; "Keep the Home Fires Burning"; "That Old Gang of Mine"; and "Just a Baby's Prayer at Twilight". $3.75.

Columbia

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CHILDREN

Old Magic in New Toys

By JEAN LOVE

THOUGH they're expensive, you'll get more satisfaction from your toy shopping this year because the toys are much better quality and there are loads of them. Canadian-made toys which sprouted up during the war are much better turned out than before. Some imported lines from England, France and Central Europe are back. As it happened, stocks of toys from the United States were already inside our wholesale houses before the recent import restrictions were clamped down.

Parents will welcome the prevalence of the sturdier toys made of metal and real rubber. And the return of textiles for toy manufacture has indeed prettified and extended dolly's wardrobe.

For the little miss with an eye for fashion and a sense of the chapeau, there's a doll millinery shop all tied up in one big hat box. It comes direct from Paris, France, and is the smartest bit of "dollery" for many a year. When folded back, the top of the box forms the mirror and the dressing table on which are four untrimmed doll hats of felt and straw. Veils, feathers, flowers and all the trimmings, with a wee doll hat box as well to hold the purchased hat when finished, go with the outfit which costs around $8.

New this year from Denmark, is doll footwear packaged in individual pairs in cardboard shoe boxes. Labelled on the outside in sizes from 0 to 12, these doll shoes come in various colored real kidskin in different styles with straps and laces. They run from 49 cents to $1.49 a pair. The midget boxes are held in a wooden shoe fixture on the store shelf just like the real shoe store.

Chuffing Trains

From Italy have come Lenci dolls dressed in gay velveteen costumes with pigtails. Each doll has an individual facial expression of being surprised, scared stiff or pouting with a long face like Peg O' My Heart. These artistic handmade dolls cost from $12 to $60 depending on the size and amount of handwork.

Latest model of the life size solid rubber baby doll has the addition of flexible ears this Christmas. Those ears are so natural there's a set of orange sticks with cotton batten swabs to cleanse them from time to time. The baby doll now shuts its eyes when turned over on its side and opens them when you roll her over. And doll layettes are back again now that textiles are free from controls.

Among the stuffed animals is the sensational dog that springs and yelps when you press down on his back. The dog is chubby, about 10 inches long and comes in pastel pink and blue. Price is around $6. For babies, there are cuddly woolly lambs and Sealyham dogs just in from England. They are beautifully finished of high quality wool and cost about $1.50. Well-made English teddy bears are here, too, at around $5.

As for electric trains, you can now buy one with an engine that actually puffs smoke—meaning Dad won't have to make use of a cigarette butt anymore. One train on the market has the smoke synchronized with "the chug". Smoke pellets that look like aspirin tablets, are used. You simply drop a pellet into the chimney and the heat from a bulb inside ignites the chemical, thereby giving off smoke. You get a whole box of smoke pellets that should last the winter for $1.50. The trains cost from $30 to $135.

One of the trains this year has a freight car that automatically tosses boxes out to the loading platform. Another, operating on 60 cycle only, is equipped with a mike in the coal car which can be made to emit sound effects of railwaymen's voices, bells, the chug of the engine, the whistle—all the sounds heard around railway yards. This is achieved by running off a recording of sound effects on a record player concealed near the tracks.

There's a small "auto-magic" picture gun just out that projects a series of pictures on the wall or a screen every time you pull the trigger. Your films containing 28 shots each, go with the gun which operates with a pen light battery, priced around $4. Additional films from the auto-magic film library can be bought for about 30 cents each. Some of the picture story films available are: The Three Bears, Tom Sawyer, Treasure Island, Man's Early Attempts at Flying.

The English metal wind-up toys that dance and jump appear on toy counters again. They're priced from 50 cents to around $1.50. This year's hit is the streamline speedway racer outfit. It consists of two small wind-up metal racer cars which are set on the chase over a three-foot metal roadway. This racer set is noisy and exciting, costs under $5.

Well-built modernistic chairs with chrome rockers are attractive pieces in the children's furniture items. In bright colors, these all-metal chairs sell for under $5. Plastic doll house furniture which is quite the craze among little girls just now is plentiful in all types, sizes and colors at from 10 cents to 25 cents a piece.

"Sparkle", the baby daughter of Gravel Gertie and B.O. Plenty of the Dick Tracy comic strip, is expected to reach Canadian stores in doll form any day now. Sparkle is about 11 inches long with long blonde hair. You can give the doll a bath and comb her hair. Sparkle will cost about $8.

The single-seater fighter Frog from England is something different in model aeroplane craft. Made of shining aluminum the fuselage holds silver wings. An automatic windup engine comes with the kit which sells for under $3. For model shipbuilding, the new pressed composition hulls are featured. These hulls save all the bother of constructing your own from wood. Outfit for building the liner "America", 18-inch size complete with hull, sells for about $2.

Off the toy market for several years, the American metal musical instruments—violins, ukuleles, banjos and the like, are back. From France have come toy brass trumpets and trombones that play beautifully. They cost under $3. And there are lovely music boxes in from Switzerland ranging from $2 to $15. There are baby grand pianos three feet high from the United States with benches big enough for a child to actually sit down and play. These pianos have raised black keys just like the keyboard of a full-size instrument. This gorgeous toy costs around $50.

Toy aluminum tea sets and cooking sets are here for little girls. They are well made, most of them coming from Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, and are priced from 70 cents to $1.75. There's a toy pop-up toaster in silver to hold two tiny slices of bread for under $1. And there's a sturdy mixer machine this year for $2.50.

Shopping for toys is no problem this Christmas.

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THE OTHER PAGE

You Wouldn't Believe Me

By ERNEST BUCKLER

SHE slipped the dresses from their hangers and put them into the suitcases lying open on the bed. Her eyes, of so uncommonly dark blue they gave the extra light it needed to her wheat-colored hair, followed the movements of her fingers lightly, and when she moved back and forth to the closet there was the same light spring in the small firm leg muscles above the frivolous high heels. But there was an odd suggestion of line about her mouth, like an erasure across the face.

"What about the hangers?" he said. "Fine thing if you got wherever you're going and there were no hangers."

"I'll take a chance on that," she said, but she didn't smile.

He came over by the bed and touched a party dress of green printed silk. He was smiling, himself, a teasing sort of smile. It seemed to bring back the boyish disorder into his features that was absent when the grey eyes were sober beneath the thick dark hair.

"I always liked that one," he said, "it felt so nice under my hand when we were dancing. We were still dancing cheek to cheek then, weren't we?"

"Yes."

" 'Moooore than you dream I do . . .' ", he hummed in elaborate burlesque. "It was lucky we didn't wear glasses, wasn't it? Two sets of bows would have complicated that sort of thing hopelessly."

She slipped another dress from the hanger.

"Cigarette?" he said.

"No, thanks."

"You don't mind if *I* smoke, do you? One's hands . . . Or perhaps you don't consider this a time of stress."

"Well, leaving her husband isn't exactly something a woman does every day in the week," she said. There was no sharpness in her voice, but none of his laughing either.

"But we're so civilized. My, my, we're so civilized."

"Yes. I know."

He lighted his cigarette, before he spoke again.

"Just what was it about me?" he said. "You weren't altogether plain about what it was you couldn't stand."

"You wouldn't believe me," she said. "You'd laugh at me."

"I might not."

He waited, but she didn't say anything more. She passed back and forth before him, taking the clothes from the closet to the bed, but she didn't look at his face.

"I'm afraid that stubborn lock of hair's to blame," he said. "It lulled me into a sense of false security, as the saying goes. You know how the girls threaten to leave their husbands, and then that lock of hair falls down again so *darn* cute . . ."

She didn't laugh. The clothes were all in now and she was clearing the dresser of the little things. Looking at them and putting them away with that curious carefulness.

"Was it someone else whose hair was more irresistible than mine?" he said.

"You know it wasn't."

"Well, I'm certainly glad of that," he said. "You realize, of course, that I always loved you too. 'Loved', that is. Your face hitting me somewhere about there . . ." he made a mock gesture towards his heart, "and touch, and when you were here everything else in the world here in the room too . . ."

She picked up a compact and put it into the side flap of the suitcase, as if she hadn't heard him.

"That's the one *I* got you, isn't it," he said, "along with that other swatch of cosmetics?" He hesitated. "Wasn't it your birthday or something? I remember I kept the box under my coat, to surprise you. I told you I was 'expecting'." He hesitated again. "Maybe I was cute. Or is it all because I was shy? Maybe I should have *swept* you. . ." He snapped his fingers. "Darn! I'll bet that's where I did it wrong."

"I never wanted you to sweep me," she said, almost defiantly. "You're crazy."

"Was it right from the first?" he said. "You might tell me that much."

"No. It was wonderful at the first." She spoke as if she must answer him as truthfully as she could but as if the words were heavy to lift, and she didn't look at his face.

"Thank you very much," he said. "Perhaps you're remembering the first morning we woke in this room and there we were, with that brand new feeling of husband and wife in us drowsy and sweet before the light came . . . Look, I'm a poet!"

"Sure. And you said you'd never in all your life seen such an *adulterous* looking nightgown."

His eyebrows arched in real surprise. "Do you remember that too?"

"Perfectly."

HE WENT over to the window and stood looking out. A warm fog was eating at the tarnished snow on the sidewalks. The packing was done and she was before the mirror, holding her lips apart a little as she drew the lipstick over them.

"You're so quiet," he said. "You're not unhappy, are you?"

"What do you think?"

"You don't think you'll be lonely? I take it you know what it's like. I wouldn't want you to jump into something you didn't know about, without warning."

"I wouldn't expect to find out from you what it was like to be lonely," she said.

"They say it's the most awful feeling in the world," he said. "Hardly any pain at first, just a hollow feeling like hunger, only not as positive as that even . . . and when the pain really starts, the blind, tearing, ache, it's too late for anything to help."

"That's all right," she said.

He came over and stood behind her and put one elbow over her shoulder and drew out little puckers of skin gently from the hollow of her throat.

"I'll give you my phone number," he said, "just in case . . ."

For the first time her eyes looked as if tears might be hard behind them. She started to speak.

"Ann!" he said. "Look . . . in the mirror . . . quick." He thrust his chin out over her shoulder. "You know the two horses they used to have on calendars? Isn't it the pose, exactly?"

She pushed his arm away and got up and began shutting the clasps on the suitcases.

"Will you send me a Christmas card sometimes?" he said.

"No."

He shrugged. "Well, you needn't sound so *set* about it. Surely you don't think you'll ever forget things like that first morning . . . and the times money was scarce, what *was* the funny nice part about it then . . . and the time you'd been wondering if there was some little French girl, now hadn't you, and then the letter came and you knew there'd never been any other girl anywhere . . . and so many times there were just two of us here, and maybe the rain was coming down quietly outside, like that coy little scene the movies always work in . . ."

"Stop!" she said. "Dave, if you don't stop . . ." She lifted both hands suddenly and then let them fall again.

"Okay," he said. "But when was it you first felt like saying 'stop' that way?"

"You wouldn't believe me."

"You said that before. Maybe I might. What *was* it about me?"

"It was that damn laughing, if you want to know . . ."

She sat down on the bed, then, and began to talk in a rush, tracing the pattern of the suitcase over and over with one finger, looking at him but as if she couldn't see him very well.

"You couldn't let anything *alone*. It would be wonderful, and then you had to start that laughing. You couldn't see the funny side of a thing wasn't the best part of it. If you'd ever once been just happy or sad or lonely or anything, like anyone else . . . I couldn't seem to get near you for that damn laughing . . ."

"I see," he said. "It wasn't funny, eh?"

"I told you you wouldn't believe me," she said. "It was *funny* enough, but . . ."

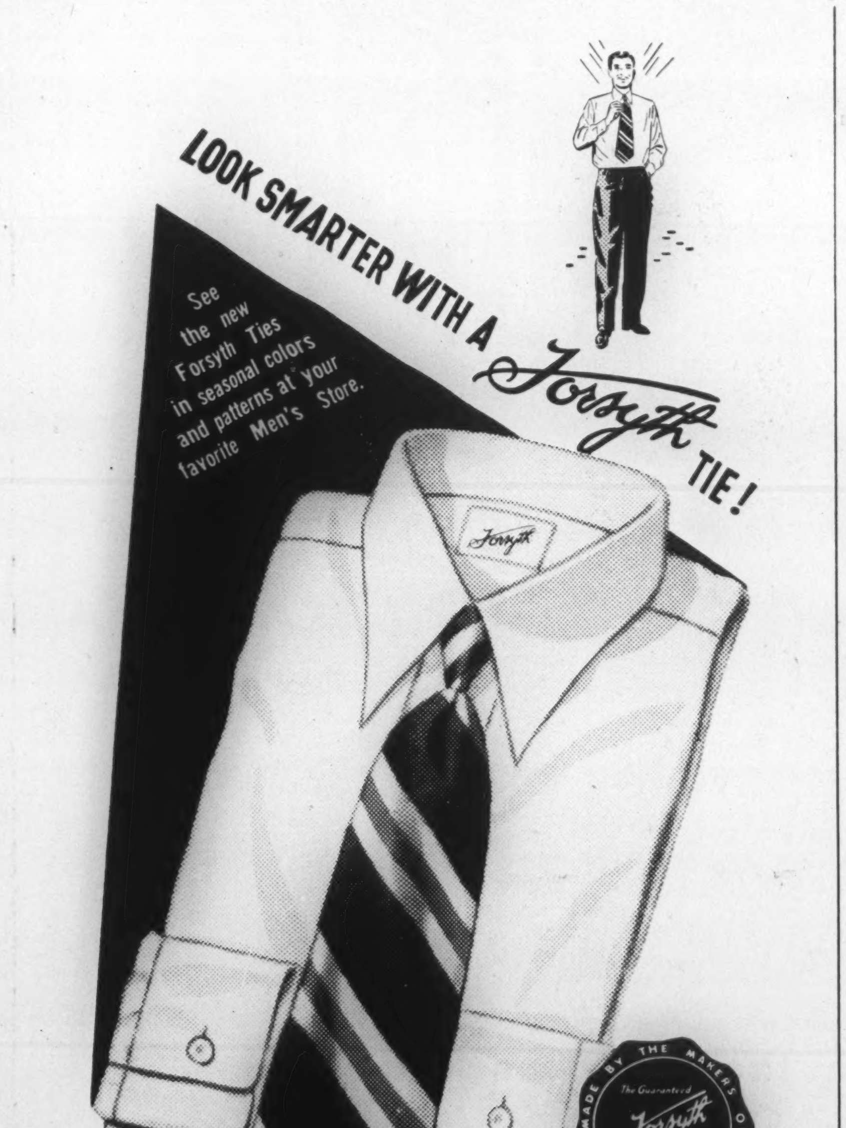
"But I do believe you," he said quietly. He walked over and looked out the window. "Now, you see, you might have told me long ago."

She got up and put on her hat and gloves. It was time to go. She looked at her watch, and then at him, and then at the suitcases, as if there must be something crazy and wrong about the hour it was and the way it had to be.

He turned from the window. "When you go out the door . . . maybe if I were to *break down*, as the fellow says, would that be better?"

She didn't answer. She just stood there, smoothing out wrinkles from her glove, the careful way people do these last little things no matter what. She picked up her coat and his arm touched hers when he held it for her. She glanced in the mirror to see if there'd be some joke about this pose too.

There wasn't. Not immediately. His head was bent towards her shoulder. She glanced at his face . . . and then



she stared at it as if she had never seen it before.

She stood before the mirror that next second, absolutely still, not holding movement back, but as if the way of movement had gone altogether out of her. It's not *his face*, she thought . . . It was the loneliest face she had ever looked at.

He raised his head and she saw the smile beginning.

"Dave . . ." She started to speak, but she couldn't find any other words to go on with.

She turned and looked at him and his own smile was lost in puzzlement at the way she was smiling, herself. He hadn't seen her smile just like that, ever.

"Dave . . ." she said, "please . . . *you* say it . . ."

"Okay," he said gently, but quickly, as if there must be no other questions. "Darling, do you know that hat looks like hell on you?"

He lifted it off her head and sailed it onto the bed. He drew off her coat and hung it in the closet. He came back and put his arms tight around her and he held her face against his.

And then she knew they couldn't talk it over any more than that. Not now. Because now she understood at last how it was with people who couldn't let anything be. How it was with people who every single time they got close to something wonderful, *had* to laugh. Always the thought whispering, if something should happen to it . . . you better kill it with laughing before something worse happens to it. If the part you bring to it shouldn't be enough . . . you better laugh, you better get ahead of it while the going's good . . . if you laugh first, you'll never get caught, that way. If you say you're lonely and the others say, are you, no they aren't lonely at all, then where will you be? If you tell them why you laugh, and then it goes wrong just the same, and you don't have even the laughing to count on, then where will you be . . .?

But someday, not now, but someday, she would tell him she'd seen his face in the mirror when her back was to him and he didn't know she was watching. She'd tell him that when she saw the loneliness she understood the laughing, and suddenly when the reason for the laughing was plain she had never loved him so fiercely for anything else in her whole life.

Whose Birthday Today?

By DAVID BROCK

IT ISN'T only the florists who have discovered that Today is Somebody's Birthday. The more literary journalists have discovered it too. A man used to become a writer by having something to say, something which pushed his pen into action, but he now becomes a writer first, *without writing*, and then looks round for something to write about. This accounts for the growing use of anniversaries as pegs on which to hang articles, especially articles for the literary weeklies. An anniversary converts a dead subject into a topical one. And the struggle to bag an anniversary first is now frightful. Only last week the Editor of *New Gropings* received seventeen essays on the 400th anniversary of the death of Vittoria Colonna, twenty-six on the 200th anniversary of the birth of Bessenyei (the Hungarian dramatist we all love so well), and forty-three on the 1900th anniversary of the birth of Juvenal. Which is certainly a Trend if ever I see one, and you can lay to that. There is something almost sordid and shameful about this race for birthdays, and I take great pride in not having written one damned word about Dr. William Morgan all this live-long year (so far), even though 1947 is the 400th anniversary of his birth. He was, you well remember, the great Welsh translator, and all the Welsh fairies danced at his birth, and bad luck to them and to him too, but nary a *pas seul* have I executed in his honor this year, and that is a thing to my own very great distinction. Nor have I written about Geijer, the Swedish poet who died a hundred years ago, or about Vinet, the Swiss theologian who died at the same time. Call that nothing?

What will happen in 1964, the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, I can only shudder to imagine. Ah, but (you will object), surely Shakespeare at least is always topical and needs no anniversary. Well, you'd be astonished. He needed a Memorial, didn't he? It wasn't only G.K.C.'s Lord Lilac who thought it rather rotten that Shakespeare should be quite forgotten. And this anniversary business works both ways. Not only does an anniversary render anything topical, from the birth of Baedeker to the death of Dekker, but the *lack* of an anniversary is slowly beginning to make everything else *un*topical and therefore unprintable. There are at least three reasons for this. To begin with, editors are ever eager to have obvious rules (or policies) to guide them in keeping each issue of their journal exactly the same as all the rest, and if they have a rule about anniversaries being g o o d they've got to have one about non-anniversaries being bad. Then again, even if they liked non-anniversaries, they wouldn't have room for them. And finally, isn't it better to keep a topic until it *does* become an anniversary, so that all the readers will think it interesting instead of half of them or less? Everybody loves a nice little coincidence, and that is what an anniversary is. An essay on Poe, for example, might be all very well this year in theory, and would interest a few bookish souls, but how much livelier it would be in 1949, the 100th anniversary of Poe's death, with a mere date to ginger it up. You may speak pedantically of Poe's influence on French literature, but few journals have room for pedantry, and in practice Poe influences the French in 1949 only.

Last year was the 400th anniversary of Luther's death, and almost every English-speaking journal (except possibly *The Retail Plumber*) suddenly became conscious of Luther. The year before, all had been quiet. This year all is quiet. You couldn't sell an article on Luther today no matter how inaccurate you made it. But last year was different. Anyone unacquainted with the anniversary trade might have thought this interest in Luther portended something, but there was nothing portentous about it... except for people who wanted to write about Luther out of season. I myself thought of something quite good to say about Luther, but 1946 hurried away and now I can't say it until either 1983 (the 500th anniversary of his birth) or 1996 (the 450th anniversary of his death). It is indeed lucky that men, apart from exact centenarians, have different dates for birth and death. This doubles the occasions on which you can refer to them and only in this way can even quite long-lived journalists write about practically everybody. I was a little young to write about the birth of Ronsard when 1924 came around, but I certainly plan to be in some editor's office bright and early in 1985 to write about Ronsard's death. I am unfortunate in the conflict between Shelley's dates and my own: I was only 12 on the centenary of his death and yet I'll be 82 on the 200th anniversary of his birth and possibly be doing even worse work then than I did at 12. In such cases it is often necessary to use intervals of 50 years rather than 100. But the longer ago a man lived and the more famous he was (and is), the more this 50-year stuff seems like cheating. It is quite legitimate to print something on the 50th anniversary of the death of Patmore (last year), but something on the death of Bede, which occurred in '35, will have to wait until 2035. 1985 is no good for that. Of course you can observe his birth in 1973 . . . just bung that down in your little book. But in 1985 you leave Bede alone and take what I've left of Ronsard and be thankful.

Even *The Writers' and Artists' Year Book* has begun to notice anniversaries. In the most recent edition I have at hand (1945), there is a useful little list of them. I suspect the compiler of trying to keep a few good things to herself, for there is no mention of John Bannister Tabb, the American poet born in 1845, nor is there any of Svatopluk Cech, the Czech poet born in 1846. But I see Luther there all right, and William Upcott (more familiarly known as Willy), and William ("Bill") Creech, and Mary Frere . . . most of the old gang, in fact. I am a little puzzled to see that Marcus Cato the Younger was celebrating some kind of anniversary in February, 1946, on the excuse that he killed himself in February, 46 B.C. It seems to me that 46 plus 46, far from equalling 100, comes only to 92, which is a devilish odd kind of anniversary on which to hang a bit of literary composition. Of course all this A.D. and B.C. stuff is very confusing. You remember all the fuss last year about Caesar's landing.

Oh, I forgot Trollope. In this I must be unique. You can write about Trollope at any time, all the year round, every year. The sky's the limit, boys. All the same, I hope I am illiterate again by 1982, the centennial of his birth. The boom may have bust by then, but I doubt it. The faithful will take these few bitter remarks for a criticism of their St. Anthony, for they are a touchy lot. But far from it. Anything but. *Au contraire*. I merely regret that one cannot write about *everybody* all the time, instead of just Trollope. It seems unfair. I want to write about my very dear Swift this year, since I have found out what he meant by *pdfr* and one or two other things, but I can't. I missed the boat by two years. Now if Swift had only been Trollope, what a difference it would have made, not only to himself and to Trollope but oh, to me!

RESTRICTED AREA

STRANGER, be warned, our land is
 queer.
Where Nature smiles the most, have
 fear.
You may be just the one in thirty
With whom the whitest beach plays
 dirty.
You may have just that gait in walk-
 ing
Which sets our tallest hostels rock-
 ing.

A certain curvature of nose
May find a campus elm allergic;
Some tint of skin or name or clothes,
Some breath or gesture thauma-
 turgic,
Can set the roofs of suburbs leaking,
Bands discording, chefs to shrieking.

Please understand it isn't mine
But Nature's whim to keep them
 lonely.
All I can do is tack this sign,
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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 6, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

U. K. 1948 Steel Target Is 14 Million Tons

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The huge steel expansion project in South Wales is the one undertaking in Britain which is not being stinted as regards manpower, equipment, or even dollars. But even this immense scheme, estimated to cost £60 millions, is not sufficient, says Mr. Marston, to prepare the industry for the increasing competition from the U.S. which will be encountered in the 1950s.

If Britain is to regain her place as a leading industrial power there will have to be concentration of effort on the steel problem as a whole, not merely on one grandiose scheme. Failure will lessen Britain's capacity to wage war and her chance to regain her pre-war world position.

London.

IN Britain and in Russia attention is focussed on two great steel projects. Whereas the Russians are concerned with the reconstruction of their treasured Zhaporozhe mills, utterly destroyed by the Germans before their retreat, the British are constructing from the beginning an immense continuous-process plant to fill the gaps resulting not only from the war period but also from pre-war under-development.

The new works of the Steel Company of Wales, for which the foundations are now being laid in the Margam-Port Talbot area, are in one sense anomalous; in another sense symbolic. When completed, early in the 1950's, this will comprise, with all the earlier processes from conversion of limestone and ore onward, one of the largest hot-strip mills in the world, not excluding the immense integrated plants of the United States.

It is thus immensely bold in its conception, and the plan is being executed at a time when the emphasis of official policy is not on expansion but on retrenchment. This is, in fact, almost the one solitary project now in hand in Britain on a scale costing scores of millions of pounds—£60 million is the expenditure anticipated. It is one of the very few big enterprises on which nothing is stinted: not manpower or equipment, for the site is as active as an anthill with human beings and every conceivable machine for excavating, levelling, transporting; nor dollars, for a large part of the actual iron- and steel-making equipment is to be imported from the U.S.

This is a thrusting into the future at a time when the nation is huddled uncomfortably in the present. Significantly, the work is well up to schedule, and the enthusiasm of the workers is a tonic to a tired country.

There are other, less spectacular, developments in the iron and steel industry. For instance, Dorman Long, the biggest steel producers in the Middlesbrough area, has plans for several new blast-furnaces and a new open-hearth plant and beam mill which will add an annual 300,000 tons to its existing steel-making capacity of 1½ million tons.

Are They Enough?

Encouraging as are these constructional activities, it is questionable whether even they are on the scale which the situation demands. Postwar demand throughout the world has re-emphasized the importance of British engineering products and indicated the lines on which Britain's industry and exports should be developed; and it is only now, difficult as the times may be, that the country can prepare for the period of active U.S. competition in the 1950s.

Doubters have asked what will be the fate of the million tons of sheet and tinplate produced annually by the Margam works when in full production, considering the immense output of U.S. mills, which by the 1950s may be facing less receptive world markets. But such critical questioning is defeatist. The fact is that failure to embark on any major capital projects for the iron and steel industry between the wars seriously weakened Britain's capacity to wage the last war and has left her only half-effec-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

High Costs Endanger Industry

By P. M. RICHARDS

APROPOS of our new national program of import-restriction and trade redirection (in the interests of conserving U.S. dollars), and the possibility that it will bring about a contraction in volume of business, we might do well to face the fact that with costs of operation at their present heights a recession in general business activity would find Canadian industry much more vulnerable than it used to be, despite current high profits.

It should be noted that these high profits result, in the main, not from high profit margins on sales but from the large volume of sales, and the vulnerability of industry hangs on the fact that under today's operating conditions most concerns can make profits only if they enjoy big sales.

To put it in the words of the *Financial Times* of London (quoted in our own Business and Market Forecast, Nov. 22): "American industry now has a very high 'break-even' point below which profits could disappear. For instance, the steel industry's 'pay-point' is now estimated at around 80 per cent; ten years ago it was nearer 50 per cent. This is because wages and raw materials are up much more than selling prices for industrial products. Currently, industry is making high profits because it is running as close to capacity (in an unprecedentedly prolonged sellers' market) as the available manpower, materials and machinery will allow. But these high earnings could quickly sink, in the case of even a mild 'recession' into red ink as deep as formerly appeared during real depression."

Doesn't Want to Share Risks

Recently (Oct. 25) this column called attention to the fact that under today's conditions and despite big earnings, the public does not seem to want to share in the ownership of industry, as evidenced by its disinclination to subscribe to issues of corporation common stocks. It's not unusual today for corporations to find that when they need additional capital for expansion they have to borrow it by selling mortgage bonds having a prior claim on earnings; they can't obtain it by selling common shares representing participation in ownership, with all the latter's attendant possibilities for profit — or loss.

This is anything but a healthy condition, either for industry itself or for the social system whose own welfare so largely depends on industry's. The wider the ownership of industry, the greater is the public's understanding of industry's problems likely to be. If we intend to cling to an economy based upon freedom of enterprise, we obviously should strive to bring about conditions conducive to its successful functioning.

Now industry, to be progressive, must have frequent supplies of risk capital. For one thing, industry has to provide its workers with constantly-improving tools of production and thus make it possible for them to earn the high wages of today. But today it takes several thousand more dollars of capital to equip each industrial worker with the means of production than was the case before the war. If industry can't get that capital, production must decline, and with it corporation earnings, employment and wages. Recently Mr. Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, termed the situation alarming and asserted that the tax structure should be revised in the interest of venture capital and the development of incentive and initiative.

Are Profits Really So Big?

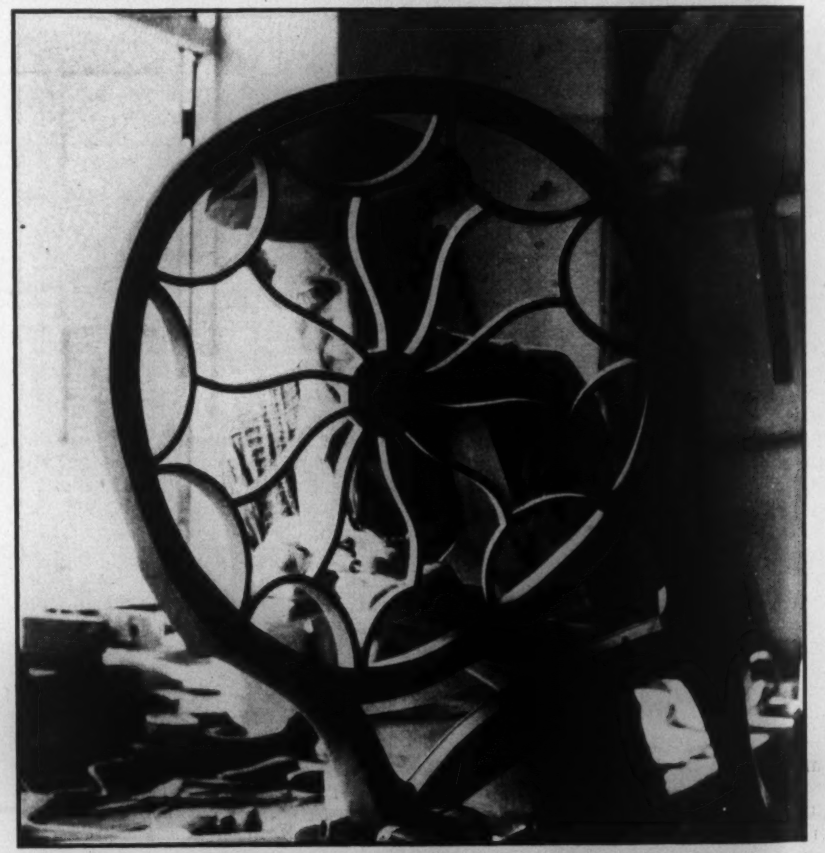
Owners of industry constituting a small minority, it seems to the majority very reasonable and proper that wages should be boosted again and again and working hours shortened and taxes on industry kept at a high level. But there is a possibility — always recognized by industry itself but never admitted by its critics — that the constantly-rising pressure of wages and taxes might result in pushing costs of operation to such a height that any sharp decline in business volume would wipe out all profit. If and when that day comes, there will be a depression, a very real one. For one thing that no one can do is compel business to operate at a loss. At a certain level of unprofitability, business simply ceases to be.

Are corporation profits really big, considering such factors as the extent to which inflated inventory values enter into those profits, the over-statement of earnings by reason of the fact that depreciation charges are commonly based on original costs of plant and equipment and thus are wholly inadequate in view of the present level of replacement costs, and the necessity of building up cash reserves in view of the reluctance of the public to provide equity capital?

Or not considering these things, are they big? U.S. Government pamphlets, under the Roosevelt administration, used to state that a well-conducted business should be able to make 10 cents profit on each dollar of sales. But we note that General Electric, which is undoubtedly a well-run concern, has averaged only 8.9 cents profit on each dollar of income over the last thirty years and very much less than that in each year since 1939 — as little as 3.5 cents in 1943, 3.7 cents in 1944 and 4.3 cents in 1945. Even in "big profits" year 1947, it apparently may go no higher than 9 cents. We repeat, this is not a healthy situation.

Depression Started this Industry

In the 19th century farm workers at High Wycombe in Bucks., England, suffered from frequent slack periods. Unable to buy furniture, they



cut trees and carved pieces to suit their needs. In 1810 a factory was built to develop the craft. Today it is a flourishing industry.

These pictures show (1) an extending table; (2) finishing an Adam period chair; (3) sideboard of Spanish mahogany; all are for export.

(*Continued from page 50*)
tive as an industrial power in the peace.

The steel production target for 1948 is 14 million tons. Output has been running lately well above this figure, but the short fall earlier in 1947 was so serious that production for the total year will certainly be less than the 12.7 million tons produced in 1946. It is customary to make comparison these days with 1938, and on that basis the present level of output looks highly favorable, for the comparable figure was only 10.4 million tons. But 1938 was an exceptionally poor pre-war year, production having dropped by 2.6 million tons from the peacetime peak of the preceding year.

Without sufficient coal there can, of course, be no sufficiency of steel or of any other processed or finished material. Given the coal, which is the first task, a substantially higher level of steel production than 14 million tons annually is undoubtedly needed to keep the engineering, shipbuilding, and other constructional industries, working full-out. (It is most disturbing that the Marshall proposals envisage a curtailment of shipbuilding activity, though tonnage constructed this year will be less than half the 2 million tons launched in 1913).

Estimates put the bare minimum requirement of steel at 16 million tons a year; some put the objective at 20 million tons or higher. If Britain is to regain her place as a leading industrial power there will have to be an extreme concentration of effort on the steel problem as a whole, not merely on one grandiose scheme.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Noranda Mines' Earnings Improve With Higher Price for Copper

By JOHN M. GRANT

EARNINGS of Noranda Mines, one of Canada's largest producers of both gold and copper, as well as one of the Dominion's outstanding mining industrial organizations, are now getting back to their old levels, having exceeded $1 per share in the three months ending September 30, the highest profit for any quarter since the March period of 1945. This compares with 63 cents in the second quarter and 32 cents in the first three months of the year when operations were affected by a strike. The great improvement is being shown in spite of the fact the smelter is operating at about half of capacity and the concentrator at only a quarter of capacity. Earnings for the first nine months of the current year were $1.99 per share, as against $2.27 in the like period of 1946, and for all of 1947 should with a continuation of the recent betterment exceed the $3 mark.

•

Profits of Noranda Mines for the first three quarters were within a cent a share of meeting the dividend requirements of $2 per share for the whole of 1947, and the sharp upturn suggests the possibility of some increase in the present 50 cents per quarter dividend in 1948. In the nine years 1938 to 1946, inclusive, Noranda distributed a dividend of $1 per share quarterly. If the labor supply was adequate and it was possible to operate at full capacity, Noranda earnings, due to the higher copper price, should reach a record level. A higher price for gold would also be a factor if this hope is realized. So far the best year for Noranda was in 1943 when net profit was $5.18 per share, while in 1944 it was $4.12; $4.02 in 1945 and $2.81 last year. The better recent earnings reflect not only the higher copper market—the domestic price having been raised in June by almost five cents a pound to the world figure of 21.5 cents—but also the excellent earnings of its fabricators and some of its other subsidiaries. Canada Wire and Cable, for example, is doing a record business on domestic orders, while production of the new subsidiary, Noranda Copper and Brass, is broadening. Noranda this year has also engaged in one of the biggest exploration campaigns in its history, and of added interest has now a pilot plant in operation in connection with plans to treat large tonnages for their sulphur-iron content. A continued strong demand next year is expected by Noranda officials for all Canadian copper and zinc.

Announcement that the test plant is now in operation for experimental purposes in connection with plans of Noranda Mines to treat large tonnages mainly for their sulphur-iron content holds much interest for shareholders and means substantial profits provided full scale commercial production is embarked upon. For several years a solution of the sulphur-iron problem has been sought and if the results anticipated in the pilot plan materialize, it is expected the company will aim at supplying the Canadian sulphur market. For some years Noranda has been profitably exporting its pyrite to the United States, but if this can be processed here, the gold, silver and zinc recovered and the two chief elements, sulphur and iron, marketed in Canada, a promising enterprise appears assured. It is stated that over 100,000,000 tons of 50% pyrite ore are available in the No. 5 orebody. This orebody averages low gold and copper values which would also be recovered and help considerably in meeting mining costs. The new project could probably add 50 years to Noranda's already promising life span, and there is a good chance that new reserves of gold-copper ore will be revealed in the mining of this orebody, in fact, some pockets of high grade ore have already been disclosed by diamond drilling. Further it is likely the operation will encourage depth exploration of Noranda ground, as hopes have long been held that another big copper orebody will be located under lower "H".

•

An increase of 2.86% in value is shown in production of Ontario's gold mines for the first nine months of the current year over the similar period of 1946. The industry milled 5,779,718 tons of ore and recovered 1,441,553 ounces of gold and 214,152 ounces of silver for a value of $50,629,997. These figures show an increase of 7.27% in the amount of ore milled, 9.65% in gold recovered, and a decrease of .32% in silver ounces recovered. September production figures followed the downward pattern of preceding months and value of $5,230,700 was the lowest recorded since September of last year.

•

Exceeding its objective by slightly over 6,000 tons, Steep Rock Iron Mines last month completed its shipments for this year, which totalled 1,206,248 long tons. While more could have been shipped a greater production would have upset the company's operating plans, and the year's output will show substantial earnings. This year's shipments compare with 830,409 long tons in 1946 and 504,772 the previous year. The scale of the 1948 production has not yet been determined. Work has now commenced on stripping off overburden in advance of next year's production.

The province of Manitoba this year completed 20 years of continuous production of metals, and celebrates the 30th anniversaries of the first recorded production of gold and copper, W. J. Macdonald, F.C.A. president, points out in his annual report to the Manitoba Chamber of Mines. The 20th anniversaries of the following were also noted this year: January — the commencement of underground exploration in the San Antonio mine; March—Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company's pilot mill at Flin Flon commenced

(*Continued on page 55*)

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

NOTICE is hereby given than an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the year ending 31st October 1947, payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1948, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager

Toronto, 21st November 1947.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the year ended 31st October, 1947, payable on and after FRIDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1948, to shareholders of record at close of business on 29th NOVEMBER, 1947.

By order of the Board,
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 12th November, 1947.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

T. B., Windsor, Ont.—Announcement is made of the declaration of an extra dividend of 50 cents per share along with the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share, payable Jan. 2 to shareholders of record Nov. 27, by NIAGARA WIRE WEAVING CO., LTD. This would seem to indicate an annual total payment of $1.50 per share, compared with the $1 per share paid annually since Sept. 30, 1942. An extra dividend of 50 cents per share was paid along with the regular quarterly dividend on Jan. 2, 1947. Previously a rate of $2 per share had been maintained from April 1, 1940.

J.A.S., Tacoma, Wash.—I understand the intention of REEVES MACDONALD MINES is to reach 1948 as conditions will permit. It is hoped to have assembled within a reasonable time equipment for a mill of 1,000 tons daily capacity. While some of the equipment for the proposed mill has been procured and definite promises for delivery of further requirements obtained it is impossible to estimate when the plant will be complete and ready for operation until other deliveries are arranged on a firm basis. The company will have alternative sources of power. The present metal prices are the inducement for placing this large tonnage lead-zinc mine in production. During the winter diamond drilling will continue aimed at investigating ore possibilities of an entirely new section of the property. The present plans are based on an ore tonnage estimated at between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 tons assaying between 6% and 7% zinc; between 1.25% and 1.50% lead and containing from 0.3 to 0.5 oz. silver per ton. Work was commenced at the property early last April with a view to bringing it into production as soon as conditions permit. Camps have been rebuilt, rehabilitated and improved; the portal of the lower tunnel re-concreted and the tunnel re-timbered where needed and the site for the mill cleared. Reeves MacDonald is controlled by Pend Oreille Mines & Metals Company and is located 11 miles north of that operation, but on the Canadian side of the International border.

S. M. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.—Business of HUNT'S LTD. is continuing at a record level and the current year will be the best in its history, it is reported. Sales for the nine months ended Sept. 30 were valued at $1,902,000, an increase of 16 per cent over the corresponding months of 1946. Operating profits for the period before providing for taxes totalled around $170,000 and net earnings $90,000, equal to 60½ cents a share on the combined A and B shares, compared with $82,581, or 55½ cents a share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1946. The extension to the Toronto factory is in full operation. Total employment is in excess of 700 persons, a new all-time high.

B.R.W., Akron, Ohio.—Yes, HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES is currently the largest gold producer in Canada and provides an excellent illustration of the effect of the greatly increased operating costs on the gold mining industry generally, while the price of the product continues fixed. Net earnings in the first six months of 1947 were the smallest since the early days of the mine and a comparison for the like period of the last five years show them to be only one-quarter of what they were in the first half of 1941. Net profit of 13.2 cents per share was shown for the first six months of the current year as compared with 18.4, 22.2, 36.9 and 52.1 cents in the preceding four years. And the second half of 1947 failed to start out any better. The growing

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Odds Against Move-Up

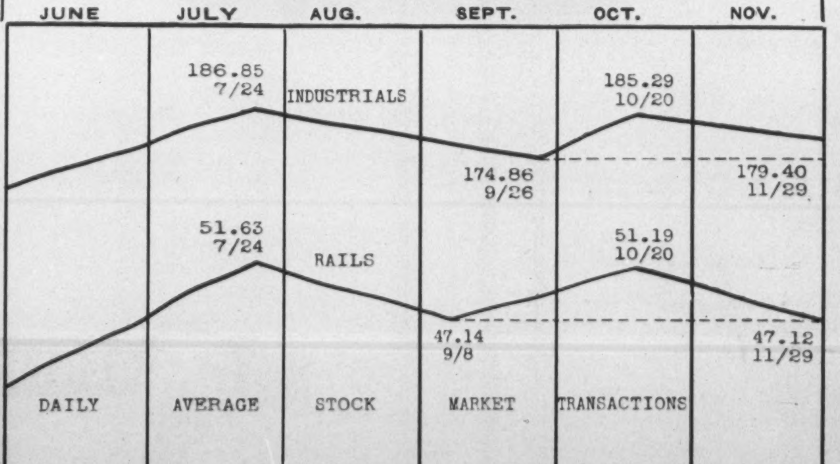
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND: (which dominates Canadian prices). While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The stock market is now moving in a narrow range, out of which a significant and decisive movement should shortly be witnessed. Implications are discussed in the paragraphs below.

Stocks continue in the narrow price range of the past several weeks. As pointed out in our last discussion, in the course of the various upward and downward swings since May 1946, the market's range or amplitude has been gradually narrowing. **The averages are thus at a point where, if they are to continue fluctuating at all, they must stage a fairly important movement.** Stated otherwise, the market's fluctuations have been pinched down to a point where a moderate swing, either up or down, will carry important implications. Thus, breaking of the February-July peaks, as would be disclosed by closes in both averages at or above 54.43 and 187.86, would confirm a reversal in the primary movement to an upward direction. To the contrary, downside penetrations over the September-November support points, as would be indicated by closes in the two averages at or under 45.55 and 173.85, would suggest return to the bottom levels of the past year and a half, with possibilities of breaking such levels. Odds, in our opinion, are against the first mentioned outcome.

With the European financial situation remaining unsettled, and probably subject to further deterioration over the next five months; and with commodity prices in the United States around levels that have heretofore called for downward reversal with ensuing inventory loss: we would lean to a conservative position pending some dynamic evidence that the stock market is undertaking a sustained upward trend.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1948.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 2nd day of February to Shareholders of record of the 2nd day of January, 1948.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 16th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of January, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal, November 24, 1947.
C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treas.

The B. Greening Wire Company LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 41

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on November 24th, 1947 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 2nd, 1948 to shareholders of record December 1st, 1947.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., November 26, 1947.

Consolidated Press Limited

Dividend No. 30

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 16¼ cents per share for the quarter ending December 31st., 1947, has been declared on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of January, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1947.

By order of the Board,
E. L. Patchet,
Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
November 10, 1947.

burden of high wages and other costs being borne by the industry will be better realized when it is noted that during the first six months of 1941, Hollinger reported total recovery of $8,335,819 and after deducting operating costs of $4,484,200, or a little more than half the production income, there remained an operating profit of $3,851,619. In the latter half-year operating costs of $4,058,241 amounted to approximately 85% of production income of $4,718,250, leaving only an operating profit of $660,009. It is also interesting to note that taxes were only $72,000 in the first six months of this year as against $377,000 in the same period in 1946. Provision for depreciation was also slightly lower and net profit of $647,104 compared with $904,509 last year, or approximately $2,562,500 in the same six months of 1941. The average milling rate this year was 3,242 tons as against 3,137 last year and 2,722 tons in the first half of 1945, but the parity exchange ruling is more than offsetting any improvement in the labor situation and operating efficiency, grade having dropped from $8.90 per ton last year to $8.04 per ton in the period of 1947 under review. The labor uncertainties also make it impossible to say whether or not the higher milling rate can be maintained. As to the extensive iron deposits it controls in Labrador and the adjacent part of New Quebec, the company is working on plans for placing these in production. Surveys have been made for a railroad and a couple of months ago it was reported 100,000,000 tons of ore had been proven, and the season should end with an increase over this figure.

R. D. C., Penetang, Ont.—Operations of CENTRAL NORTHERN AIRWAYS LTD. during the period from May to November reached a very satisfactory level, and earnings justify the payment of the dividend on the preference and Class "A" shares, reports G. H. Sellers, president. Two additional aircraft have been acquired making a total of 13 aircraft now owned and operated, to meet the demand for the company's services. Initial semi-annual dividend of 25 cents a share was paid on the Class "A" shares on Nov. 15, with the regular dividend of 25 cents a share being made on the 5 per cent $10 par preference shares on the same date.

K. J. N., Ottawa, Ont.—CONSUMERS' GLASS CO. LTD, reported net profits of $650,188 for the year ended Aug 31, 1947 compared with $750,254 in the previous year. Net profit is equal to share earnings of $2.03 on 319,570 outstanding common shares, compared with $2.35 a share. Current assets totalled $2,678,793, against $2,795,337 in the previous year and current liabilities $520,828 against $427,431. Net working capital was $2,157,965 compared with $2,367,906.

E.D.R., Yarmouth, N.S.—The policy of GRAHAM BOUSQUET GOLD MINES during the past year and a half has been to participate in new mining ventures. An interest has been taken in the financing of Osulake Gold Mines where shaft sinking is underway and the second level has been established at 300 feet depth. A large interest is still maintained in Bouscadillac Gold Mines, where a magnetometer survey has been made. Further exploration has been recommended and this will be commenced when financial conditions permit. As of June 30, 1947, Graham Bousquet reported current assets of $133,206 against current liabilities of $11,800. Investments in mining stock make up $131,733 of the assets, the quoted value being $119,250. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, 1,610,005 have been issued.

D.E.H., Calgary, Alta.—The year 1947 has proved a favorable one for CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER CO. LTD., with results much better than in 1946, according to an official statement. Last year operations were interfered with by a general strike in British Columbia, but, in spite of this, net operating profits were up from $2,250,714 in 1945 to $3,188,838, while net earnings amounted to $1,019,428 or 33 cents a share compared with $614,842 or 20 cents a share in 1945, including $155,223 or 5 cents a share of a refundable portion of the tax for the earlier period. Under the present conditions, some inquiries are being made by shareholders as to a possible increase in dividend payment on 1947 account. Of ordinary stock, coming after funded debt of $5,200,000, there are outstanding 3,073,000 shares of no par value, and an initial dividend of 12 cents a share was paid on May 1, 1947.

R.V.G., Niagara Falls, Ont.—ROXY GOLD MINES was recently incorporated with a Manitoba charter to acquire 58 claims in the Rice Lake mining division of Manitoba. The property adjoins and almost surrounds the Jeep Gold Mine claims, which are controlled by San Antonio Gold Mines. A program of surface exploration is now proceeding in the hope of locating occurrences similar to the high grade showing on the Jeep. A number of well mineralized veins are reported to have been exposed close to the granite contact on the claims east of Jeep. Roxy is capitalized at 3,500,000 shares of which 1,000,000 went to the original claim holders, and a further 200,000 were taken up under lease option at 10 cents a share to provide $20,000 for the treasury. The company's office is at 606 McArthur Building, Winnipeg. Officers are: R. C. C. Henson, president; Dumaresq Smith and L. D. Arnold, directors, all of Toronto; John A. MacDonald, Bissett, Man., director representing the original claim holders on the board. J. M. Halliday, Winnipeg, is secretary-treasurer.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

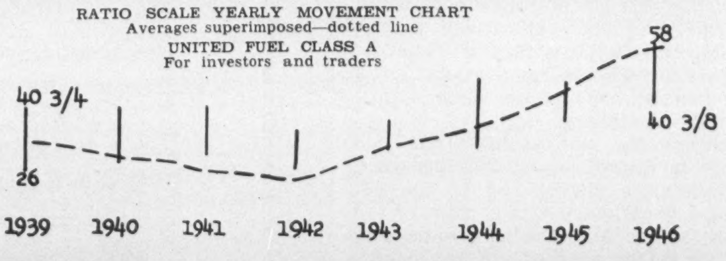
A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

UNITED FUEL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

			Averages	United Fuel
PRICE 31 Oct. '47	$47.50			
YIELD	6.3%	Last 1 month	Up .8%	Down 2.0%
GROUP	"B"	Last 12 months	Down 1.7%	Up 9.8%
INVESTMENT INDEX	79	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 100.0%
RATING	Average	1946-47 range	Down 23.1%	Down 26.3%

RATIO SCALE YEARLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line
UNITED FUEL CLASS A
For investors and traders



SUMMARY:—There are two preferred stock issues of United Fuel Investments Ltd.—Class "A" and Class "B". The Class "B" shares do not pay dividends, but during recent months have been quite active and have appreciated well over 100%.

This rather sensational move in a somewhat sluggish market draws attention to the Class A 6% cumulative redeemable preferred shares now selling below 50 to yield over 6%. This service does not attempt to appraise preferred stocks in the same manner as common stocks are evaluated, but the same simple rule applies to both types of security, that is, the "bloodless verdict of the market place" eventually tells the worth of any security.

During recent months there has been a soft market in most preferred stocks yet United Fuel A has continued its slow advance. Investors are aware that this stock is redeemable at $60. and that it is a security in which insurance companies may invest. Those who are looking for a high return on their invested funds should find it profitable to look into this security which also offers trading profits during good markets.

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PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 33

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds January 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 21st, 1947 .

SPRINGER, STURGEON GOLD MINES LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds on January 5th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

October 6th, 1947.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share (being at the rate of $1.00 per share per annum) has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1947, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday the 27th day of December, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 12th day of December, 1947.

By order of the Board.

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, November 25th, 1947.

Ten Year Serials

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During the 10 years and 7 months ended October 31st, 1947, the gross funded and floating debt of the Province has been reduced by over 24%. The debenture debt of the Province is on a serial basis, which provides for regular retirement.

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Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1947, payable on January 15, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1948 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1947.

MONTREAL,
Nov. 26, 1947

S. C. SCADDING,
Secretary

ABOUT INSURANCE

Some Rights of Beneficiaries and the Insured Under Life Policies

By GEORGE GILBERT

Life insurance policies are mostly taken out for the purpose of providing some measure of financial support for parents, or wife and children in the event of the untimely death of the policyholder, and if the policyholder designates any of them as beneficiary or beneficiaries, their interests are specially safeguarded by law.

As they belong to the class of preferred beneficiaries, a trust is created in their favor, and when the policy matures as a death claim the insurance money becomes payable to them and is not subject to the claims of creditors, nor does it form part of the policyholder's estate.

UNDER what is known as the Uniform Life Insurance Act, which is in force in all the Provinces of Canada, except Quebec, certain rights of life insurance policyholders and life insurance beneficiaries have been established by law. For instance, where all the beneficiaries under a life policy are ordinary beneficiaries—that is, beneficiaries who are not preferred beneficiaries, beneficiaries for value, or assignees for value—the policyholder has full power to deal with the policy in any way that may be agreed upon between him and the insurance company issuing the policy.

But the law provides that the policyholder cannot restrict, interfere with or defeat the rights of a beneficiary for value or an assignee for value; and also that when once a preferred beneficiary has been designated by the policy or by a declaration, his power to interfere with such beneficiary's rights are definitely restricted by the provisions of the law. Beneficiaries for value are defined as beneficiaries who have given valuable consideration other than marriage or who are expressly to be, or described as beneficiaries for value in the policy or in an endorsement thereon or in a subsequent declaration signed by the insured.

Priority of Interest

According to the law, a beneficiary for value and an assignee for value have a vested interest in the policy; but except as regards beneficiaries for value who are expressly stated to be or described as beneficiaries for value in the policy, a beneficiary for value or assignee for value who gives notice in writing of his interest in the policy to the insurer at its head or principal office in Canada prior to any other beneficiary for value or assignee for value has priority of interest as against such last mentioned beneficiary or assignee.

Preferred beneficiaries are the husband, wife, children, adopted children, grandchildren, children of adopted children, father, mother, and adopting parents of the person whose life is insured. While an adopted child and its adopting parent are deemed from the date of adoption to bear towards one another the relationship of preferred beneficiaries, an adopted child and its natural parents are from the date of adoption deemed to bear towards one another the relationship of ordinary beneficiaries, and this provision applies with respect to insurance effected both before and after the date of adoption.

It is to be noted that in the list of preferred beneficiaries, the word "mother" does not include a stepmother or a mother-in-law, nor does the word "children" include in-laws or illegitimate children. The special privileges of preferred beneficiaries are confined to those persons who come within the precise terms of the Insurance Act.

A Trust Created

When the policyholder designates as beneficiary or beneficiaries one or more of those who come within the class of preferred beneficiaries, a trust is created in their favor, and the insurance money, or such part as has been apportioned to them is no longer under the control of the policyholder, except to a certain specified extent, and is not subject to the claims of his creditors, nor does it form part of his estate.

Thus by law preferred beneficiaries are given an interest in the policy even during the lifetime of the policyholder, though they do not acquire an absolute interest, but an interest contingent on their being alive when the policyholder dies. There are only two ways in which the interest of preferred beneficiaries, when once established, can be affected without their consent so long as the insurance is kept in force.

One of these ways is that the policyholder has the power to restrict, limit, extend or transfer the benefits of the policy to any one or more of the class of preferred beneficiaries to the exclusion of all others, but he must not go outside the preferred class, without their consent, while any of them are living. The other way is that in the case of the death of a preferred beneficiary before the maturity of the policy, the policyholder may deal with this beneficiary's share to the same extent as if the beneficiary had not been a preferred beneficiary.

Where the policyholder has not made a disposition of the deceased beneficiary's share, and if the deceased beneficiary was a child of the policyholder and has left issue surviving at the maturity of the policy, his share and any share to which he would have been entitled if he had survived, is payable to such issue in equal shares, subject, of course, to any provision in the policy or in a declaration.

Divided in Equal Shares

If there is no one thus entitled to the deceased beneficiary's share, it goes to the surviving designated preferred beneficiary or beneficiaries in equal shares, or, if there is no one thus entitled, it goes in equal shares to the wife or husband and the child or children of the policyholder living at the maturity of the policy, and the issue then living of any deceased child or children of the policyholder, such issue taking in equal shares the share to which his or their parent would have been entitled if living. If there is no person thus entitled, the share of the deceased beneficiary is payable to the policyholder or his estate.

If the wife or husband of the policyholder is designated as beneficiary and is subsequently divorced, all interest of such beneficiary under the policy passes to the policyholder or his estate, unless the beneficiary is a beneficiary for value or an assignee for value. Where the divorce has been granted on the application of the beneficiary, such beneficiary is stopped from denying the validity of the divorce in this connection.

As far as the insurance company issuing the policy is concerned, until it receives notice in writing of the Act of Parliament, judgment, decree or order granting the divorce, it may deal with the insurance money in the same way as if no divorce had been granted. This does not affect the right of any person entitled to payment of insurance money by virtue of such divorce to recover from any person to whom payment is made by the insurance company.

By the designation of a preferred beneficiary or beneficiaries, the policyholder is not precluded from surrendering the policy without their consent for any paid up or extended insurance, provided by the policy, in favor of such beneficiary or beneficiaries, nor from borrowing on the security of the policy such sums as may be necessary and are applied to keep it in force. Nor, in the case of participating insurance, from applying the dividends or profits for his own benefit.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me as to the total amount of casualty insurance business transacted in Canada in the last couple of years, and what amount of this business was written by Canadian companies? Does the business written by Canadian companies show an increase or a decrease? Any information you may be able to furnish me with in this respect will be appreciated.

—P.L.K., London, Ont.

This information with regard to the casualty insurance business transacted in Canada by Dominion registered companies is to be found in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. In 1946 the total net casualty insurance premiums written in Canada by

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

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these companies amounted to $87,464,737, the amount written by Canadian companies being $27,944,562, while the amount written by British companies was $20,025,816, and the amount written by foreign companies, $39,494,359. In 1945 the total net premiums written in Canada amounted to $69,162,838, of which the Canadian companies wrote $22,181,508; the British companies, $15,695,498, and the foreign companies, $31,285,832. The 1946 ratio of losses incurred to net premiums written was as follows: Canadian companies 46.72 per cent; British companies, 46.66 per cent; foreign companies, 46.44 per cent. The 1945 loss ratio was: Canadian companies, 47.08 per cent; British companies, 46.16 per cent; foreign companies, 49.36 per cent.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 51)

operations; July—Central Manitoba Mines' gold mill at Long Lake started production; December — announcement by New York interests represented by R. H. Channing that they had optioned the Flin Flon mine and later in the month the incorporation of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co.

Net profits of International Nickel Co. of Canada in the third quarter, after provision for the preferred dividend, were equivalent to 45 cents per common share, as compared with 55 cents in the preceding three months and 51 cents in the March quarter. The earnings were the lowest since the three months ended June 30 last year and were due to a reduction in value of net sales, coupled with increased costs and expenses. Net profit for the first nine months of the current year totalled $23,522,911 after all charges, and after provision for the preferred dividend, equalled $1.51 per common share, as against $19,556,009, or $1.24 a common share in the similar period last year. On the basis of the nine months statement results for all of this year should be the best since 1943. Net working capital continued to climb and at September 30 stood at $147,080,454, as compared with $137,996,062 at the end of 1946. An extra dividend of 40 cents per share is payable in December with the regular quarterly of the same amount, bringing the total for the year to $2 on the common stock.

Only limited prospecting work is being carried out in the province of Ontario at the present time, according to the Department of Mines, and mine developers agree that the critical labor situation as well as the overall increase in the price of process supplies and machinery of all types may seriously affect important operations throughout the north. The labor situation which had shown positive signs of improvement from the beginning of 1946, was at its best in July of this year when a total of 12,665 men were employed at the gold mines. However, the situation deteriorated drastically after July and the number of men employed in August dropped abruptly to 12,288. In September, 12,023 men were reported as employed by the gold mines.

Earnings of Sherritt Gordon Mines in the third quarter were $395,944, after provision for taxes, but before write-offs, despite the strike which closed the main property on August 13, as compared with $435,668 in the preceding three months and $293,585 for the March period. During the three months only 2,486,498 lbs. of copper were produced, but a total of 6,469,908 lbs. were sold. Eldon L. Brown, president, explains that owing to the time required for smelting and refining, there has always been a minimum of three months' lag between the time the copper concentrate was shipped and the time when refined copper was available for sale. It is this copper in process which accounts for the approximately four million pounds which were sold during the period in excess of production. Sales of copper, therefore, were normal for the quarter, but subsequent quarters will reflect an appreciable decrease in profits until production has been resumed and inventories of copper in process built up to normal. Profits for the first nine months were $1,125,197, after provision for taxes, but before write-offs, as against $612,778 in the like period last year. The strike ended on November 17.

A new program of diamond drilling to commence immediately is planned by Joliet-Quebec Mines at its property adjoining north of Noranda and west of Quemont in the Rouyn area. The company has around $50,000 in its treasury and close to 900,000 shares of the authorized capital unissued. A shaft has been sunk 600 feet and two levels established. Horizontal drilling and lateral work is calculated to have outlined 255,000 tons averaging 1.55% copper and 316,000 tons grading 0.98% copper above the 600-foot level. Drilling showed the mineralized zone continuing another 100 feet below the 600-foot level and tonnage of probable material in this section is calculated at 116,000 tons assaying 0.98% copper. At present copper prices it might be possible to make a small profit from mining and shipping this material.

The gold and silver industry of the United States failed in 1946 to make a significant postwar recovery and remained generally at the low-production levels of more than half a century ago, the Bureau of Mines says. Gold mining was stopped during the war, but the metal was produced as a by-product of copper and other metal production. United States gold production last year was 1,574,505 fine ounces, exceeding that of 1945 by 65 per cent, but except for 1943-44-45 output was the lowest since 1885. Silver output of 22,914,604 ounces declined 21 per cent from 1945 production and was the lowest, except for 1932, since 1872. Higher prices for equipment and supplies, higher wages, the difficulty in obtaining efficient labor forces, and, in many instances, the large outlay of capital necessary to rehabilitate plants and mine workings which had deteriorated during the years of idleness made former operators reluctant to reopen mines with narrow profit margins before the war, according to the bureau.

With underground work on the Ferro property of Wekusko Consolidated Ltd., in the Herb Lake area of northern Manitoba, having disclosed a number of shoots of good commercial grade, including sections which gave some remarkably high gold values, consideration is now being given to steps leading up to production. More work underground, however, will be necessary before mill tonnage can be calculated to form a sound basis for mill plans, but in the ore so far disclosed plus the possibilities indicated by diamond drilling ahead of present faces, there is promise of a new Manitoba producer. Combined ore lengths on the four levels now exceed 1,000 feet of varying grade and widths. One shoot on the 150-foot level is 117 feet in length and grades over .50 oz.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

STATEMENT AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1947

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers	$ 164,955,095.86
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	43,473,049.74
Government and other Public Securities (Not exceeding market value)	715,842,832.05
Other Bonds and Stocks (Not exceeding market value)	31,781,324.69
Call and Short Loans (Security held of sufficient marketable value to cover)	26,641,556.76
Total Quick Assets	$ 982,693,859.10
Loans and Discounts (After full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	377,102,012.19
Acceptances and Letters of Credit for Customers (See below)	46,277,988.71
Bank Premises	15,433,760.20
Deposit in Circulation Fund, held by Dominion Government	250,000.00
Other Assets (including refundable portion of Dominion Government taxes amounting to $249,284.22)	4,760,870.17
Total Assets	$1,426,518,490.37

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	$ 3,909,627.44
Deposits	1,311,323,081.82
Acceptances and Letters of Credit (See above)	46,277,988.71
Other Liabilities	1,226,631.27
Total Liabilities to the Public	$1,362,737,329.24
Capital Paid Up	30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	30,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	620,470.87
Provision for Extra Distribution	600,000.00
Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account	2,560,690.26
Total Liabilities	$1,426,518,490.37

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
Year Ended 31st October, 1947

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1947, before Dominion Government taxes but after appropriations to Contingent Reserves, out of which full provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts		$5,642,717.69
Less:		
Provision for Dominion Government taxes	$1,642,091.01	
Depreciation on Bank Premises	799,518.21	2,441,609.22
Net Profits after the foregoing deductions		$3,201,108.47
Dividends	$2,400,000.00	
Provision for Extra Distribution—20c per share, payable 2nd January, 1948	600,000.00	3,000,000.00
Amount carried forward		$ 201,108.47
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October, 1946		2,359,581.79
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October, 1947		$2,560,690.26

A. E. ARSCOTT
President

S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Company Reports

Bank of Nova Scotia

AN increase of more than $85,000,000 in loans, the largest of any year in the bank's history, features the 116th annual statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Deposits and total assets were at new high levels as the fiscal year ended on Oct. 31.

After Dominion and Provincial Government taxes of $2,095,000 and depreciation of $399,433 net taxes were $1,992,277. This compares with $1,588,455 in 1946. After dividends of $1,440,000 and provision for extra distribution of $240,000 as compared with dividends of $1,380,000 last year, $312,277 was carried forward to profit and loss account.

Total assets at an all-time high of $714,444,000, compare with $696,175,000 a year ago. Cash, clearings and balances due from other banks of $125,565,000 represent 18.58% of total liabilities to the public. Quick assets amount to $434,679,607 and represent 64.32% of liabilities to the public.

Total loans were $257,862,842 as against $172,234,605 in 1946. Most of the increase was in current loans which, at $266,664,994 were up more than $70,000,000 while call loans advanced to $19,325,019 from $13,666,256 a year ago. Loans to provincial governments amounted to $8,948,649 as compared with $1,569,387, and loans to municipalities and school districts $2,865,559 as compared with $1,283,002.

Reflecting lessened need for short term financing by the Dominion Government, and also as a result of employment of a larger amount of the bank's funds in loans, investment holdings were reduced by $70,750,000 to $289,789,297 during the year. Dominion Government securities are $221,156,225 as compared with $283,138,771 in 1946. Securities of provincial governments, however, are slightly higher than a year ago at $24,497,613.

Total deposits at $640,683,536 are $23,119,000 greater than at the previous year end. Interest-bearing deposits by the public advanced from $338,825,513 to $363,674,445. Non-interest-bearing deposits by public are $9,000,000 higher at $246,803,146. Deposits by and balances due to the Dominion Government stand at $15,531,057 as compared with $24,122,955.

Can. Bank of Commerce

A LARGE increase in loans for financing greater production and trade is shown in the annual statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for its fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1947. Total loans have increased by over $108 million. Current loans and discounts in Canada account for $90 million of this increase and now amount to $328 million, reflecting a more active demand by all classes of business, commercial and agricultural. Another important increase in the bank's statement this year is one of over $70 million in interest-bearing deposits, mainly savings of the Canadian people.

The bank's total assets are slightly lower at $1,426,000,000. Notes of and deposits with the Bank of Canada $128,000,000, notes of and cheques on other banks in Canada $43,000,000, and $32,000,000 due by banks elsewhere made up the greater part of cash and cash items aggregating over $200,000,000. The Dominion Government's smaller requirements for short-term financing accounted for a net decline of about $125,000,000 in the total of the bank's securities, which now are shown as $747,000,000. Dominion Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years declined from $265,000,000 to $68,000,000. Other Dominion securities increased $24,000,000 to $492,000,000. Provincial government issues also increased by $33,000,000 to $70,000,000. Canadian municipals were also higher at $21,000,000. Public securities other than Canadian and sundry bonds, debentures and stocks are shown as $96,000,000. Call loans in Canada, $21,500,000 increased by $7,000,000 from October 1946 but those outside Canada declined by nearly $4,000,000.

Loans and discounts outside Canada of $33,600,00 were up $6,000,000. Loans to provincial governments, cities, towns, municipalities and school districts increased from less than $6,000,000 to $15,000,000. Influential items in foreign trade, customers' liabilities under letters of credit and acceptances, were $46,000,000, as compared with $34,000,000 in the previous year.

Net profits for the past year were $5,642,718, after appropriations to contingent reserves, out of which full provision was made for bad and doubtful debts. From these profits Dominion Government taxes of $1,642,091 were provided for. Deductions for depreciation on bank premises and for dividend payments left $201,108 to be carried forward to profit and loss account, in which the balance now stands at $2,560,690.

Bank of Montreal

NEW high levels in deposits and in total assets, a wide expansion in volume of commercial loans, and an increase of nearly $1 million in net profits are highlights of the financial statement of the Bank of Montreal for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1947, the 130th year of bank's operations.

Reflecting a period of active postwar business and industrial expansion, the statement shows total assets as at Oct. 31 last of $1,898,405,305, an increase during the year of nearly $55 million. Deposits increased by about $47.2 million to $1,783,441,647.

A transfer of $2,000,000 to the reserve fund brings the total in this fund to $44,000,000, with capital remaining at $36,000,000.

At year-end the bank's holdings of government and other public securities amounted to $957,000,000 a decrease of $142,000,000 from the 1946 figure, largely offset, however, by a heavy increase in the amount of commercial and other loans.

Canada's continuing postwar industrial expansion is denoted by an increase of $120,000,000 in the bank's commercial and other loans to $421,704,063. This represents a rise of 39 per cent over last year's figure of $301,659,974, and 91 per cent over the 1945 figure.

Although earnings for the year, before taxes, amount to $9,579,285, compared with $10,263,782 in 1946, net profits show an increase.

While taxes at $4,156,000 are still high, and represent 43.3 per cent of the profit figure, they show a reduction of $1,621,000 from last year. Largely as a result of this, the bank's net profits for the twelve months just ended are higher, standing at $5,423,285, as compared with $4,487,782 for 1946. This represents a return of 6.6 per cent on the shareholders' equity, as compared with 5.7 per cent for 1946, and 3.7 per cent for 1945.

In addition to regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share, an extra distribution of a like amount brought total payments to shareholders this year to $3,600,000, or exactly one dollar per share.

To the balance of $1,823,285.29 after the year's operations was added the 1946 balance of the profit and loss account, amounting to $1,256,285.81. From the resultant total of $3,079,571.10, a transfer to $2,000,000 to the reserve fund leaves the profit and loss balance as at Oct. 31, 1947, at $1,079,571.10.

At a recent banquet at the Royal York Hotel commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Canadian Club of Toronto, twelve Charter members were present—standing, l. to r., G. Harry Mason, Dr. C. E. Pearson, Major-General John A. Gunn, Prof. G. H. Needler, Major-General Robert Rennie, J. H. L. Patterson; sitting, A. H. Beaton, F. H. Brigden, Sanford Evans, Col. John A. Cooper, Mark H. Irish, W. H. Moore.

The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. of Canada, LIMITED

and Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies

Annual Report of Board of Directors for the Year Ending August 31, 1947

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

The Consolidated Balance sheet showing Assets and Liabilities of your Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies at the close of its fiscal year ending August 31, 1947, is submitted herewith, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits.

An examination of the books and accounts of the Company has been made by your auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, and their certificate and report is attached.

All plants and properties of your Company have been maintained in good condition, as is our custom, and the sum of $208,384.17 has been added to Reserve for Depreciation which now amounts to $2,981,054.38.

The new building and equipment program referred to in two previous reports is now nearing completion, notwithstanding unforeseen delays and shortages in materials. The total cost of these plans over a period of the last three years amounted to $2,000,000.00, which sum has been provided for out of the Working Capital of the business. Taking this fact into consideration, it is worthy of note that between August 31, 1944 and August 31, 1947 our Working Capital position has been affected by these charges to the extent of $684,149.88.

Our indebtedness to our bankers at the end of the year just closed amounted to $2,950,000.00, whereas there was no similar item a year ago. Increased inventory values arising from constantly increasing costs in both raw and manufactured goods, larger outstanding accounts, and the advent of new products, account for the use of these funds. Among added products are Kem-Tone, a new wall finish which is now being most successfully marketed in Canada, Green Cross Insecticides and Weed-No-More, a full line of insecticides and fungicides now in its second successful year, with wide-spread consumer acceptance, and Lin-X Home Brighteners, the new family of waxes, polishes and cleaners being sold now from coast to coast.

Once again our sales and profit figures reached new levels in the face of persistent shortages of raw materials and constantly increasing costs of operation. Price increases, which were found necessary during the year, only partially accounted for the higher sales volume obtained, and it should be pointed out that these price increases did not reflect the full additional costs of raw material, manufacturing and wages. Thus our gross margins of profit were lower than normal, the greater dollars and cents profit arising from the larger total sales volume. For the above reasons estimates of future results are difficult, but I am pleased to say that in the opening months of our current fiscal year gains in sales over last year's levels are again evident.

Our research facilities in Canada, together with those arising from our world-wide connections, are constantly providing our customers with improved products for their use, and we are also projecting into the future new and useful additions to our merchandising goods.

The Net Earnings of the Company, after making all deductions as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits, amounted to $1,029,443.89 as compared with $838,986.59 for the previous year, equivalent to $29.68 per share on the Preferred Stock of your Company as against $22.71 per share in the previous year, and to $3.49 per share on the Ordinary Stock as against $2.42 per share for the year before.

Attention is called to the provision of $1,020,382.23 for Income and Excess Profits Taxes which, in spite of some relief, was only $81,041.88 lower than the provision of a year ago.

Total Current and Working Assets of your Company as shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheet amounted to $11,888,796.92 and Current Liabilities stood at $6,792,219.98, leaving Net Current Assets of $5,096,576.94.

Dividends were paid on the Preferred Stock during the year in the amount of $242,200.00 and on the Ordinary Stock in the amount of $213,484.00.

The Earned and Deferred Surplus at the end of the fiscal year amounted to $6,494,681.99 as compared with $6,134,155.03 at August 31, 1946, an increase of $360,526.96.

I am pleased to report that the employees of the Organization have discharged their duties during the year with loyalty and efficiency and the thanks of the Management are gratefully extended to them.

Respectfully submitted,
A. W. STEUDEL,
Chairman.

Montreal, Que.
November 20, 1947.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31, 1947

ASSETS

CURRENT AND WORKING ASSETS:		
Cash on hand and in bank	$ 243,393.23	
Trade accounts and bills receivable, less reserve	3,703,837.99	
Other accounts receivable	116,996.25	
Inventories as determined and certified by the management and valued on the basis of the lower of cost or market	7,663,701.73	
Insurance, taxes and other prepaid expenses	160,867.72	$11,888,796.92
OTHER ASSETS:		
Refundable portion of excess profits tax	$ 601,303.94	
Sundry accounts receivable, including $16,736.94 due from shareholders	56,554.44	657,858.38
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:		
Investments, at cost, less reserve	$ 351,175.20	
Advances	12,465.86	363,641.06
PROPERTY ACCOUNT:	$11,622,608.54	
Less: RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	2,981,054.38	8,641,554.16
		$21,551,850.52

Note: The depreciated value as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at December 31 1934, plus net additions, less depreciation provided since that date is $5,025,884.96. The balance of the book value of Property Account is represented by formulae, trade marks, processes and goodwill.

Approved on behalf of the Board:
V. M. DRURY, Director
WILFRID GAGNON, Director

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bank loans		$ 2,950,000.00	
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities		2,985,050.19	
Deposit accounts		13,539.03	
Income and other taxes		843,630.76	$ 6,792,219.98
OWING TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANY			240,548.55
RESERVES:			
Allowances to retired employees		$ 20,000.00	
Future depreciation in inventory values		50,000.00	70,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:			
Capital Stock—			
Seven per cent, Cumulative preferred—Authorized—40,000 shares of $100.00 each		$4,000,000.00	
Issued—34,600 shares of $100.00 each		$ 3,460,000.00	
No par value ordinary—Authorized—225,000 shares Issued—224,720 shares	$4,494,400.00		
Earned Surplus, as per statement attached	6,494,681.99	10,989,081.99	14,449,081.99
			$21,551,850.52

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFITS AUGUST 31, 1947

Combined profit from operations— After deducting all manufacturing, selling and general expenses (except those detailed below) including remuneration, amounting in the aggregate to $166,060.92 for services of solicitors and counsel, executive officers and directors, and after providing for bad debts, but before charging depreciation of buildings and equipment		$2,361,975.93
Add:		
Dividends from partly owned subsidiary companies and interest on investments	$ 53,910.89	
Profit on disposal of investments and capital assets	2,489.09	56,399.98
		$2,418,375.91
Deduct:		
Interest on bank loans	$ 120,915.32	
Provision for depreciation	208,384.17	
Allowances paid to retired employees	39,250.30	368,549.79
		$2,049,826.12
Deduct: Provision for Dominion and Provincial taxes on income		1,020,382.23
Net profit for the year ending August 31, 1947		$1,029,443.89
Earned Surplus, balance at August 31, 1946	$5,562,684.57	
Deduct: Adjustments in respect of taxes, subsidy refund, etc., applicable to prior years	198,631.81	5,364,052.76
		$6,393,496.65
Deduct also:		
Dividends of $7.00 per share on preferred stock	$ 242,200.00	
Dividends on no par value ordinary stock	213,484.00	455,684.00
		$5,937,812.65
Add: Amount transferred from deferred surplus, representing refundable portion of excess profits tax		556,869.34
Earned surplus, balance August 31, 1947		$6,494,681.99

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies as at August 31, 1947 and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the year ending on that date and have compared them with the books of the companies. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and we report that, in our opinion, the above balance sheet as at August 31, 1947 is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

We also report that in respect to two of the partly owned subsidiary companies the profits for the year are taken up in these accounts to the extent that dividends were declared therefrom; profits earned by the other partly owned subsidiary company are not reflected in these accounts.

MONTREAL, November 19, 1947

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO. Auditors.